FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CUBA, NICARAGUA MEMBERS OF NEW SELA ACTION GROUP

FL271412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Latin American economic system, SELA, this weekend will establish an action committee of foodstuff export/import enterprises, which will be formed by Cuba, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Nicaragua. Because of this, the first regional meeting of the SELA standing secretariat of the foodstuff sector is currently holding working sessions in Caracas. The meeting is scheduled to end next Friday and is being attended by representatives of the countries forming the committee.

It was announced that the efforts of the foodstuff export/import enterprises committee will be directed at creating systems of commercial information and technical cooperation and mechanisms for reciprocal financing. These activities will be examined in the meeting establishing the action committee, one of the main SELA organs for attaining the objectives of regional economic integration.

CHILE RENEWS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BOLIVIA

PY222043 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Montevideo, 21 May (AFP)--A trade agreement updating the ones that were in force between Chile and Bolivia under the dissolved Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), was signed last Wednesday by delegates of the two countries. The agreement was signed within the framework of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), which replaces LAFTA. On this occasion, the Bolivian and Chilean ambassadors to the new organization emphasized the importance of the agreement.

In the opinion of the Bolivian ambassador, Luis Guillermo Loria, the signing of the agreement not only made it possible to preserve the achievements of LAFTA's 20 years of existence, but also to study some points even more deeply and to add new products to the lists.

Chilean Ambassador Jorge Court Mook admitted that his country's lists of products were longer than the Bolivian lists, but said that this situation was in accordance with LAIA's policy of favoring countries of relatively less economic development.

Sources close to LAIA emphasized the fact that even though Chile and Bolivia do not maintain diplomatic relations, the two countries have arrived at a mutually satisfactory financial agreement, thus showing that within LAIA's framework, relations continue in accordance with the pluralistic criterion supported by its charter.

BRIEFS

URUPABOL MEETING--Bolivian Integration Minister Alberto Saenz Klinsky has arrived in Asuncion, Paraguay, to represent his government at the signing of a document to regulate the activities of the Uruguayan, Paraguayan and Bolivian Association (URUPABOL). [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 May 81 p 10 PY]

SPANISH/PORTUGUESE JOURNALISTS FEDERATION--Lima, 14 May (AFP)--The Ibero-American Federation of Journalists Associations (Federacion Iberoamericana de Asociaciones de Periodistas--FIAP) was created during a conference held here which was attended by 23 delegates of Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries. Spanish journalist Luis Maria Anson was elected president of the federation; Henrique Baptista Aranha Miranda of the Brazilian Press Association and Carlos Morales of the Costa Rican Journalists Association were elected vice presidents; Justo Chavez Espinoza, who is the president of the Peruvian Journalists Federation, was elected secretary general; and Alfredo Olivares Roman of the Chilean Journalists Association, Jorge Chinetti Vidal of the Argentine Press Association and Adan Becerril of the Mexican National Journalists Association were elected members of the FIAP board. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0409 GMT 15 May 81 PY]

U.S. RELATIONS IN NUCLEAR FIELD STILI BAD,SAYS CNEA

PY262222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 2o May 81

[Text] Paso de los Libres, 26 (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has stated that relations with the United States in the field of nuclear energy "continue to be bad" and that Argentina will continue with its independent development in this field, even with Soviet technology.

Castro Madero said that no agreement had been reached with the United States in the nuclear area and that "we have probably made progress in other fields, but nothing has changed regarding nuclear questions, that is, our relations in that aspect continue to be bad."

The official also said that Argentina would not sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, since it believes that it limits the possibility of national atomic development.

Castro Madero reiterated that Argentina is only working for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and that it will continue its development by using Soviet contributions, among other technologies.

Castro Madero is here as a member of the delegation which is accompanying President Lt Gen Roberto Viola in his meeting with Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo.

ACCORDS ON NUCLEAR EXCHANGE WITH BRAZIL RATIFIED

PY281555 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (NA)--Argentina and Brazil today took an important step forward toward the complementation of their nuclear programs by ratifying accords for the exchange of technology and fuel elements for their nuclear powerplants.

In accordance with these accords Argentina will loan Brazil 240 tons of natural uranium and will sell it zircalloy tubes, while a Brazilian enterprise, in partnership with a FRG enterprise, will participate in the construction of the Atucha II powerplant.

The draft accords were signed during the meetings held by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo and the then-Argentine chief of state, Jorge Videla, first in Buenos Aires in May 1980 and then in Brasilia in August of the same year.

During the meeting held yesterday between Figueiredo and Argentine President Roberto Viola in Paso de los Libres, Corrientes Province, the two governments announced their decision to ratify these accords and to set into operation the mechanisms for the exchange of nuclear technology.

The accords were ratified through seven notes of mutual concessions signed this afternoon by the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, and the president of the NUCLEBRAS (the Brazilian nuclear organization), Paulo Batista.

During the ceremony held to sign the accords at CNEA headquarters, both Castro Madero and Batista agreed that the complementation of Argentine and Brazilian nuclear programs "is not an attempt at creating a Latin Americna nuclear cartel."

In response to a question from NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, CNEA'S chairman did not deny the fact that the accords have "an essentially political meaning," because "at the economic level the exchange is not significant, since it will only amount to about $6 million."

Castro Madero indicated that in keeping with the first note, Argentina will loan Brazil 240 tons of natural uranium (which will be sent in two 120-ton lots). These must be returned within 2 years at 6 percent annual interest.

"This means that at the end of 2 years Brazil will return 267 tons of uranium," added Castro Madero. He explained that by way of an experiment CNEA will export to Brazil 4,000 meters of zircalloy tubes for the Angra I nuclear powerplant.

He said that should Brazil "accept these tubes, it will purchase 160,000 meters of zircalloy tubes which will be used for reloading fuel elements for the Angra I nuclear powerplant for approximately 5 years."

He concluded by explaining that the Brazilian enterprise NUCLEP, in partnership with the FRG firm Kraftwerke Union, will participate in the construction of the parts for the pressure vessel of the reactor for the Atucha II nuclear powerplant, which is being built 100 km north of Buenos Aires.

NUCLEBRAS Chief Speaks

PY282338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2044 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (NA)--The head of Brazil's atomic agency (NUCLEBRAS), Paulo Batista, denied here today that his country has any intention of manufacturing an atomic bomb.

He remarked this afternoon to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "our nuclear program has exclusively peaceful aims, and I understand that this is Argentina's position also."

Batista stressed the importance of Argentine-Brazilian cooperation in the nuclear sector, which "is based on reciprocal opportunities without being detrimental to the respective national programs."

He stressed: "The objective of Brazil and Argentina is that of firmly seeking, with determination, nuclear autonomy, and this cooperation does not mean that Brazil depends on Argentina or vice versa.

Batista and Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, Chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), ratified this afternoon the agreements that were signed on 17 May 1980 between the two governments.

In accordance with these agreements, Argentina will supply zircalloy tubes and other fuel elements to Brazilian atomic centers, and Brazil will participate in the construction of the Atucha II plant.

The chief of NUCLEBRAS highlighted, with emphasis, that these agreements "will eliminate any type of suspicion that could exist" regarding the nuclear intentions of Argentina and Brazil.

"This cooperation will demonstrate the peaceful intention of the nuclear programs of Brazil and Argentina, because our countries are not participating in the nuclear race."

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

PY261848 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 May 81 special section p 1

[Interview with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion in Buenos Aires by JORNAL DO BRASIL correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] [Question] Which are the most important aspects of the meeting between President Figueiredo and President Viola?

[Answer] The most important aspect will be to reaffirm what has been done during the past 2 years through the foreign policy of the two countries, that is, to show that Argentine foreign policy in the new government is in line with the previous government as far as relations with Brazil are concerned. However, the interest is not only in maintaining the level achieved in bilateral relations, but expanding it, and seeking new areas of understanding, cooperation, and exchange of common ideas, both in overall and bilateral policy.

[Question] In addition to the problem of natural gas, would there be other subjects of discussion which could lead to practical decisions?

[Answer] Informal meetings between presidents ought to become almost routine among neighboring countries, as in the case of Brazil and Argentina. A meeting like this is not focused on the confirmation of specific agreements. On the contrary, we feel that these presidential meetings essentially aim at establishing balance, that is, an exchange of ideas.

What we want is for bilateral issues to be continued at their natural pace through normal channels, and not just during a presidential meeting. That is, the idea that something should be accomplished at a presidential meeting is not the aim of the meeting. If we place some emphasis on the problem of gas, it is because, obviously, it is an important issue which needs additional treatment. But the objective of the meeting is not just to deal with the problem of gas or any other subject.

The presidents will deliberate upon the agreements signed during the past few years and will decide which ones require greater effort, which ones have been satisfactory, and which new areas of cooperation may emerge between Brazil and Argentina. The objective, then, is not to sign anything, although obviously a press communique may be issued on what the two presidents want to do.

[Question] And from the multilateral point of view, do you feel that this kind of meeting helps the two countries to unite their positions in the international spectrum?

[Answer] I do. I think the first objective is mutual information. We must remember that Argentina and Brazil signed a document of consultation, a memorandum of understanding which has been actively used for months, since the day it was signed last year. Of course a meeting like this allows the two presidents to exchange their ideas and information, to make an assessment of the national situation in the two countries concerning what is relevant for the other, an assessment of the regional and world situation. I am not saying that the objective of the meeting is that Argentines and Brazilians must take specific decisions, but that they have to study specific fields of cooperation and coordination which may exist in bilateral and multilateral relations.

[Question] Then, the agenda would include situations of world conflict such as the problems in Central America and Poland and the situation in the Persian Gulf... Will all these important international issues of the moment be discussed?

[Answer] Certainly. I feel that the exchange of ideas must begin with the overall themes. The international policies of both Brazil and Argentina are responses to their being a part of the larger world. The world currently faces several problems, from relations among the superpowers to the local crises, which, directly or indirectly, are relevant to our foreign policies. I am certain that many of these issues--to the extent to which time allows--will be studied by the two presidents.

[Question] Do you feel that this kind of meeting could be seen with some restriction by Latin American countries?

[Answer] I do not think so. On the contrary, I believe that in the future there will be several informal bilateral meetings of this kind among neighboring Latin American countries. I think the best thing would be to have this kind of consultation instead of state visits. I would say that of course we still need state visits between distant countries. But a much easier and more informal manner of exchanging ideas is possible between countries which are only a few hours away. A day could be set aside and it would be enough. I think this Brazilian and Argentine experience will be useful for other Latin American countries' meeting with us and among themselves.

[Question] You said that the domestic situations in the two countries could also be discussed, to the extent that it may have repercussions in the other country. Do you think that the political opening promoted by President Figueiredo could have repercussions in Argentina and in other neighboring countries?

[Answer] I think all domestic political processes in Latin America are reflected in other Latin American countries--whether the Brazilian process or those taking place in other countries in the region, large or small. There is no Latin American country whose domestic developments do not have an important influence on other countries.

I would like to point out, however, that a very important point in the exchange of ideas is the development of the economic and social situation, especially aspects of the economic situation. The progress we want and have partially planned, as compared to Brazil's, relies heavily on the development of the Brazilian and the Argentine economic situation. I predict that plans will succeed in relation to the development of the domestic economies in the two countries.

For example: An exchange of economic programs and plans is obviously a necessary factor in order for each country to study the prospects offered by the other in terms of national development. We study relations with Brazil under the perspective of Argentine national development, exactly as Brazil assesses Argentina in terms of the Brazilian national development. The idea--which was very well expressed by President Figueiredo on one occasion--is that our economic relations can by no means contradict the objectives and the idea of national development of each of the two countries.

[Question] Argentina is now making some changes in its economic program. Do you expect these changes to have a negative effect on the relations between the two countries?

[Answer] I do not. I do not believe that any changes in the instruments of economic policy will in any way hurt relations with Brazil. In speaking with our Brazilian friends, we have always stressed the fact that nobody should try to take advantage of circumstantial situations which are logically taken advantage of. An example of this microeconomic behavior is the businessman who does not miss any opportunity to export or import, whichever is more favorable at a given time.

At the governmental level, however, we must not let circumstantial situations go to our heads. It is necessary to make long-term analysis. In this regard, what the two governments try to do is to clearly establish the bases upon which permanent relations should be built. From the macroeconomic standpoint, the objective is not to take advantage of circumstantial situations. On the contrary, the objective is to lay down bases which cannot be shifted around; to guarantee, for instance, a basis to ensure the expansion and multiplication of trade.

In that regard, I am convinced that adopting a philosophy to calm down the private sectors affected by circumstantial situations is a very important contribution both governments can make during the upcoming meeting (at Paso de los Libres).

[Question] Well, Argentina liberalized imports. Do you believe that Brazilian commercial aggressiveness was excessive here?

[Answer] No. I believe that it was just a circumstantial situation created by two different processes and two special situations in the two markets. The Brazilian market allowed its industry to export, and the presence of Brazilian goods in the Argentine market is not a unique phenomenom, since Brazil is now exporting all over the world. Naturally that happened at a time when Argentina thought that liberalizing imports was the best policy to curb inflation. Consequently there was an abrupt imbalance in commercial accounts in 1980 and early 1981. I do not believe that Brazilian exporters acted in any special manner. They were interested in selling and there were people willing to buy, thus deals were closed.

However, it would be a mistake to take that special situation which prevailed over the last 8 months through last April as the basis for Argentine-Brazilian relations. That situation is past and the imbalances it created--which are not tragic--can be gradually corrected by removing the causes of dislocations in bilateral relations. Because of their nature, trade balances even up by themselves at the end.

[Question] Exporters from Japan, Formosa and Hong Kong sold more here than Brazilian exporters. Isn't that a form of discrimination? For instance, the only cars not permitted to enter this market were Brazilian-made until last year, and then a 20 percent surcharge was imposed only on Brazilian goods.

[Answer] I would say that it was all due to practical reasons. This is what happened; Since Brazil is a neighboring country, the diversity of new Brazilian goods was greater that the diversity of products coming from far away. Distant countries have in fact sold a lot of Argentina, but in comparatively few sectors. Since we are neighbors, it was easier for an Argentine importer to go to Brazil, see the advantages of importing a Brazilian product, including the advantage of short-haul freight. Overnight, then, there occurred a very wide diversification of Brazilian imported products which, consequently, affected many areas of Argentine industry.

[Question] In a lecture not too long ago you spoke of "a neighbor who is growing very rapidly" and that Argentina should grow accordingly to maintain a balance.... Just what did you mean then?

[Answer] I meant what I have always said to my Brazilian friends and to my fellow-countrymen. I believe that an important requirement for a good relationship between Argentina and Brazil is the economic growth of both countries, that is, the conditions for expanding relations are substantially based on the economic growth of each country.

If through its own fault one of them stagnates while the other grows, there are fewer possibilities for commercial relations, and the possibilities of political difficulties increase. This is a point that I have no reservations in pointing out. Obviously, it is up to the Argentines to have a solid and strong economy with good possibilities for expansion, because only this kind of economy opens opportunities for truly positive exchanges.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FIGUEIREDO-VIOLA TALKS

PY281135 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Paso de los Libres--Presidents Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Roberto Eduardo Viola devoted more time than anticipated to discussing the domestic political situation in their countries and they concluded that they are both facing serious, relatively similar situations. FOLHA obtained a report on the talks from authoritative sources from the two countries who either attended or participated in the talks between the two presidents and between Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Oscar Camilion.

According to these sources, Figueiredo briefed Viola on the political pressures he has been facing and about the elbow room he has within the military sectors. For his part, Viola told Figueiredo that his political relaxation plan--like the Brazilian one--is slow, safe and gradual and that its ultimate objective is to achieve democracy. According to a high-ranking Argentine official, Viola also mentioned his government's plans to bring political activities to normal, but he did not go into details, "which cannot be discussed in a conversation of this nature."

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro confirmed that Presidents Viola and Figueiredo discussed the domestic political situation in their countries, "considering their attitudes, not specific issues." Saraiva added that their attitude is "one of implementing a rational, objective policy which will lead their countries into democratic, pluralist, representative formulas."

The foreign minister said that "although their pace and circumstances are different, their ideals are similar" and conceded that an Argentine political opening "would tend to make everything easier." He added quickly: "Yet neither will meddle in the affairs of the other." Saraiva Guerreiro said that Brazilian-Argentine relations "are based on far-reaching factors and close substantive agreements, not on contingent situations (whether or not there is a political opening in Argentina)."

Aside from the issues mentioned in the joint communique, the two presidents also discussed U.S. policy on Latin America. They seemed to have substantially agreed that the U.S. policy is still quite indefinite and that this situation could eventually be corrected after the visit Thomas Enders, the new U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, will soon make to South America.

The only point on which they did not readily agree was the issue of El Salvador, which required some negotiation among diplomats of the two countries resulting in the formula included in the communique, a compromise between the Brazilian position (strongly rejecting foreign intervention in El Salvador) and that of Argentina, which is more flexible. Argentina sources stated that their hesitations stem from the Argentine domestic situation: "We will have to adopt relatively general, rhetorical formulas until we (the Viola government) are consolidated," the source said.

Despite predictions, the Bolivian situation was not discussed by the two presidents but by Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Camilion.

OFFICIALS SEE PRISONER EXCHANGE AS 'DIFFICULT'

PY281412 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (NA)--The Argentine secretary for public information, Gen Raul Ortiz, tonight said that "it is difficult to make an exchange after a kidnapping," when answering a question concerning the feasibility of the virtual proposal to exchange prisoners made by Chilean Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames.

At a press conference held after the cabinet meeting today, Ortiz said of the exchange of prisoners: "That is their position, it has nothing to do with ours."

The information secretary was asked whether there had been any new developments in the situation with Chile after the arrest of two Argentine army officers.

"There are no new developments; the situation remains unchanged; so far there is no further news."

He was asked whether there had been any new developments after the remarks made by the Chilean foreign minister, to which he answered: "What remarks? The ones that had to do with the exchange? That is their position, it has nothing to do with ours. It is difficult to make an exchange after a kidnapping. Any other type of negotiation, and any Argentine response will be in keeping with the suggestions of the mediator. Argentina is prepared to do whatever is necessary to strengthen the atmosphere of relaxation favorable to the mediation effort."

ARGENTINA STUDYING PURCHASE OF SOVIET GOODS

PY282343 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (NA)--Alfredo Esposito, the Argentine under secretary for international negotiations, has stated that it is quite valid for the Soviets to ask Argentina to increase its purchase of Soviet products. Boris Gordeyev, the Soviet minister of foreign commerce, expressed this desire last week during negotiations in our country. "The Soviet Union has a right to make this request," said Esposito during a program that was broadcast last night on television channel 9.

He said: They are not demanding a trade program. They are simply asking Argentina to purchase 10 or 15 percent of the total they purchase from Argentina.

He added: "We are studying the possibility of making this purchase," and he reported that these negotiations will be carried out during the stay of the Argentine commerce and maritime interest minister, Carlos Garcia Martinez, in the Soviet Union.

He noted, moreover, that "a very important mission from Saudi Arabia" will be arriving in Argentina next week and that "they will hold meetings with a well-known Argentine business group."

He said he believes that "Argentina and Saudi Arabia can complement each other very well."

He also said that "there are also many important markets in Africa" while Latin America "continues to be an interesting market for Argentine products."

He noted that "another long-term goal, perhaps in 3 years or more, is to sell Argentine products to the EEC markets, the United States, or Canada, but these markets demand manufactured goods with a high degree of technology."

BRIEFS

ENERGY PRODUCTION FIGURES--Oil production during April 1981 has increased 3.8 percent in relation to the same month last year, reaching 2,276,600 cubic meters. Gas production during April reached 784 million cubic meters. Oil imports from January to April 1981 reached 548,300 cubic meters, which represents a 30.3 percent decrease in comparison to the same period last year. Hydroelectric and thermal energy production from January to April 1981 reached 11,472,734 megawatts, representing a 2.2 percent decrease compared to last year. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 25 May 81 p 6 PY]

NAVY REPORTEDLY WANTS GARCIA MEZA REPLACED

PY281626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 May (AFP)--The Bolivian Navy demands the relief of President Luis Garcia Meza and negotiations continue to find a solution to the crisis. This was reported from reliable sources in this capital today. All Bolivian Navy garrisons demand Garcia Meza's relief and support their commander, Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas, who has resigned--according to unofficial reports.

It was reported that the navy wants high morals to prevail within the armed forces and that the navy's demands are being studied by the high military command. It is expected that an official communique on this matter will be released in the next few hours.

The demands originated with the military crisis which took place on Monday with the uprising of the Special Forces Training Center [CITE], headed by Col Emilio Lanza, which ended with his surrender. Later, the Bolivian president announced that he would step down from the government on 6 August.

The top army officers were simultaneously replaced when Gen Humberto Cayoja Iriarte assumed the position of commander in chief and Gen Luicio Anez Alvarez assumed the position of chief of staff.

Army Denies Report

PY281822 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1809 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 May (AFP)--The army denied today that the navy has requested immediate changes in the government. It also pointed out that all military problems have been solved.

Army Commander Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart told this agency that the navy was operating normally. He also denied that the navy was insisting on the need for immediate changes in the government.

The navy did not release any official declaration today, but the La Paz morning newspaper HOY stated that the navy was maintaining its position for changes in the government and in the military command.

The newspaper added that the navy would be supported unanimously by the naval garrisons in Guayaramerin, Riberalta and Trinidad in the east and the Tiquina and La Paz garrisons in the east.

ARMY MAY CLOSE STATIONS WHICH SUPPORTED LANZA

PY282142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 May (AFP)--The Bolivian Army 7th Division, headquartered in Cochabamba, in the middle of the country, today was analyzing the eventual closing down of various radio stations which last Monday broadcast the proclamations of the subversive movement which was headed by Col Emilio Lanza.

The radio stations Cosmos, San Rafael, Cochabamba and Nacional of this valley's capital joined in network with the revolt and broadcast proclamations of various sectors and called on the population to join the demonstration supporting the uprising.

Although the Cochabamba regional telecommunications office has received instructions to close the stations down, the 7th Division will make the final decision regarding the stations' fate.

COST OF ANGRA NUCLEAR PLANTS MAY BE REDUCED

PY261557 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 19

[Excerpts] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Emilio Leme, president of NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] Nuclear Plants Building Company (NUCON) has stated that the cost of an installed kilowatt from the Angra II and Angra III nuclear plants will be $1,500, excluding the financial costs.

These predictions made by the president of NUCON, an enterprise created in October 1980 to assume the state monopoly of handling management of the construction of nuclear plants in the country, represent a considerable reduction in relation to the predictions made by Furnas, the enterprise which, before the creation of NUCON, had been responsible for the construction of Angra II and Angra III.

Leme stated that NUCON cannot work without having complete control over the timetable and costs of the project.

He stated: "As of now, any delay in the construction of the nuclear plants will be NUCON's responsibility. Therefore, every one knows who to blame for these possible delays."

TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

PY282022 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 5

[Text] Five agreements for the supply of technology in the energy sector and prospects for transactions in a growing scale are the results of a Soviet delegation's 8-day visit to Brazil. This is an immediate consequence of the scientific-technical cooperation agreements signed in April between the two countries. With these negotiations, the Soviet Union, whose exports to Brazil amount to approximately $30 million and whose imports from Brazil total $300 million, hopes to reduce its trade deficit.

A.K. Kuzmin, deputy director of the Litsenzintorg--Soviet state company for technology, exports and imports patents and trade marks--stated, however, that this group of eight companies not only sells technology but purchases it as well: "We are purchasing five times more than we are selling, because our framework is similar to that of Germany, Japan, and the United States, where purchasing licenses is more profitable than selling them. Thus, if the Brazilian industries also have technology to offer--from manufacturing clothing to heavy industry--we are interested," Kuzmin explained after the meeting with leaders of FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries]. Among those present were the current FIESP President Mario Amato and Einar Kok, president of the Machinery Workers' Union.

The first agreement was signed with COALBRA [Brazilian Coke and Alcohol Company], presided over by Sergio Mota, who purchased technical assistance for the production of ethanol from wood. The representative of Litsenzintorg explained that it is not a license agreement but for technical assistance for a period of 2 years.

A second agreement has been reached with the company Farol, of Rio Grande do Sul State, which provides for preliminary studies of this state's coal deposits. The third agreement for a technological option on the system of "in situ" coal was signed with the Logotec Industrial Technology Development. Litsenzintorg will provide technical assistance for the installation of these plants in the country.

Braulio Machado, president of Logotec, the company which represents Litsenzintorg in Brazil, explained that "in Brazil we have poor coal deposits which are not good for mining. But the Soviet system allows the use of the coal without mining it, drilling two holes on the ground until the deposit is reached; by burning the coal we can obtain the gas used in industries."

The installation of two plants in Santa Catarina and in Rio Grande do Sul, capable of holding 1 million cubic meters each and of using the coal from the area for 20 years, has been agreed upon.

In addition to the use of coal, the Soviet Union has developed its alcohol production (16 factories supply 7.5 million liters per day), and the use of shale. "Today we use shale reserves as a petroleum substitute in several regions, and in the process of extraction we obtain byproducts for construction or chemical industries," Kuzmin explained, stressing that next month experts from other Brazilian companies will visit the Soviet Union to see how this process can be used here.

Although the Litsenzintorg representative did not reveal which company is interested in the process of exploiting shale, sources in this sector give assurances that the agreement will be with the Villares Company. The Soviet representatives yesterday visited the Jaakoo Poyry Engineering Company and the Technological Research Institute [IPT]. With the IPT they negotiated the assessment of peat from the Paraiba Valley, to assess its best possible use.

After the series of meetings with representatives of Brazilian companies, Kuzmin expressed admiration for the capacity of the national industry and labeled Brazil a developed country with excellent future possibilities.

On reaffirming that there is great disposition to purchase Brazilian technology, Kuzmin stated that Litsenzintorg has approximately 1,700 inventions and is selling between 220 and 250 contracts annually."

Kuzmin added that in addition to the energy sector, the Soviet state company can provide technology in the sectors of chemistry, iron and steel, electronics and telecommunications. He concluded that the Brazilian-Soviet agreement has opened a direct channel between the two countries, because on several occasions there had been a "triangular transfer of technology," that is, for example, Brazil purchasing from Italin-Pianti technology acquired from Litsenzintorg.

PLANNING MINISTER WILL GO TO USSR 6 JUNE

PY271338 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto will leave the country for Moscow on 6 June. He will head a delegation of numerous Brazilian businessmen. His agenda includes only commercial and economic issues and does not provide for political contacts.

The trip is aimed at expanding Brazilian trade. Delfim Neto has managed to convince the Soviets that his trip would only be interesting if the Soviets were prepared to purchase Brazilian manufactured goods.

The planning minister wants to organize a stable trade system and he is ready to reach long-term accords for supplying raw materials. The trade package with the Soviets would include Brazilian-manufactured products in exchange for heavy equipment for hydroelectric dams.

(Jose Botafogo Goncalvez), the minister's technical adviser for international affairs and the man in charge of making the arrangements, has concluded his negotiations with Itamaraty and has already disclosed the economic issues which will be discussed during this visit.

Brazil is interested in selling to the USSR foodstuffs and many manufactured products, and in purchasing from the Soviet Union wood alcohol technology and components for the hydro-electric dams.

Delfim will pave the way for business deals between Brazilian businessmen and Soviet state-owned enterprises. Delfim's trip to Moscow will open the possibility of closing deals for approximately $1 billion which will enable reaching export levels necessary for the realignment of the domestic enconomy.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON NAVAL, POLITICAL ISSUES

PY281843 Sanitago Chile ERCILLA in Spanish 26 May 81 p 33-36

[Interview with Chilean Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jose Toribio Merino by ERCILLA correspondent Richard Vera at navy headquarters in Santiago, Chile, on 13 May]

[Excerpts] [Question] There is some talk about putting port operations in private hands.

[Answer] Naturally it is quite possible that this will be done. For example, the loading and unloading tasks which are currently being done by the Chilean Ports Enterprise will be opened to private enterprises which will be allowed to organize companies and offer their services to the ships. Then the shipowners will be able to see which system is more suitable for their needs.

[Question] Will the ports be put on sale?

[Answer] No. Their administration will remain in the hands of the Chilean Ports Enterprise.

[Question] Changing subjects, have the problems which last year prevented Chile from participating in the Unitas operation been overcome?

[Answer] Look here, it is important for Chile to participate in Unitas because it gets the chance of working alongside modern ships which employ modern tactics and it is always helpful to expand one's knowledge. But I would like to make it very clear that the Unitas operation is not controlled by anyone. It is an agreement between the commanders in chief of the navies involved and no one can invite or forbid me to participate with my navy.

[Question] You mean that Chile was precluded from participating in 1980?

[Answer] No. Chile did not participate. There had been some problems in the United States and when we were told that they did not want us to participate, they were told: "You cannot tell us what you do or do not want; it is up to Chile." Well, Chile did not participate, but not because it had been excluded. Participation in Unitas is voluntary. It is obvious that the tactical command is given to the senior participant.

[Question] And what will happen this year?

[Answer] This year we will participate; we will take part in Unitas.

[Question] There is a project for an organization along NATO's line in the South Atlantic, involving Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and the United States, as a reaction to Soviet maritime expansion. What do you think about it?

[Question] .ook, the South Atlantic treaty is something which concerns the South Atlantic nations and I do not know whether it will ever come to pass. AllI know is that anything one can could do to stop Soviet expansion anywhere in the world is a good thing. This I can say for sure.

[Question] Admiral, what is your opinion about Chile's relations with its neighbors?

[Answer] What period of time are you talking about? The relations with Peru are developing nicely toward normalcy, they are sending us an ambassador and we are working on the appointment of ours. With Bolivia our relations are absolutely calm. With Argentina they are normal with the exception of this little problem we had recently, but it is of no great consequence.

[Question] Does Mitterrand's electoral victory in France jeopardize the purchases which you have been planning to make from that country?

[Answer] No, we are not partial to French military materiel because it is more expensive and because our crews are more used to British engineering and the switch from one system to another requires a change of training methodology, starting with the language. In Talcahuano we are indeed building landing craft together with France, based on French blueprints. I do not believe that we will encounter problems, because we have signed contracts which guarantee that we will be supplied with spare parts irrespective of the government in charge.

[Question] Could this French political turnabout mean a change in the country's relations with Chile?

[Answer] I cannot tell you yes or no. The only thing I can tell you is that if France has chosen a socialist or social democratic, or whatever they want to call him, leader, that is their business. The only thing we can wish them is: Good luck! Let us hope that they get a good government!

[Question] Approximately a year ago you told ERCILLA about the navy's somewhat rundown state regarding naval units. Has this status been overcome?

[Answer] There is old materiel and modern materiel, of course, but the navy has been acquiring new materiel. I told you last year that we had some destroyers which were becoming too old and that they had to be replaced. Since we are conducting a policy which requires economic capability for its implementation, we have not been able to replace these units yet, but it will be done. We must take into account that warships nowadays cost $250,000 per ton, which means that a 1,000-ton ship costs $250 million.

[Question] However, there have been some important purchases. Isn't that so?

[Answer] We have had two submarines built in the FRG.

[Question] Are there not some late developments which you could tell us?

[Answer] No, there is nothing; we will not purchase anything else in addition to what we already have and what we are already building. In this regard we must adjust to the economic situation of the country, because there is no point in having a great many ships which we will not be able to keep in operation.

[Question] What were the navy's most recent purchases?

[Answer] The most recent ones were the two frigates and the two Oberon submarines. Now we will have two more submarines and the two Batrals [presumably landing craft] which we are building here.

[Question] And what about the missile carriers?

[Answer] Those are minor purchases.

[Question] Allow me to ask you one more question. What do you think about today's attack on the pope?

[Answer] It is hardly a surprise, because in this specific case his holiness was one of Moscow's main obstacles for an invasion of Poland. Since Poland is gradually developing a decommunization policy and the pope represents the moral support of the world for this policy, Moscow is interested in doing away with this. Moscow is as coldblooded as that. It has managed to attain every one of its objectives. The bad thing is that the politicians see things the way they want them to be and not the way they really are.

[Question] Isn't it an exaggeration for you to accuse the Soviet Union before having more information about the attack?

[Answer] No, because the headquarters of world terrorism is in the Soviet Union and if you do not believe me, why don't you read Haig's and Reagan's speeches? World terrorism is headquartered in Moscow and is being spread through Rome, Cuba, Saigon and Libya. It is evident in this case. Why the pope? Who was he harming? Only one country: the USSR. Then what does it do? Why, try to kill the pope, of course.

EL TENIENTE COPPER MINE STRIKE AFFECTS EXPORTS

PY281145 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0012 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 May (LATIN)--The El Teniente state copper mine announced to its clients today that it will not be able to fulfill the commitments set for June, because of the strike that has paralyzed it for 36 days.

The general office of the Copper Corporation (CODELCO), the owner of El Teniente and of the three other major mines in the country, namely, Chuquicamata, El Salvador and Andina, announced that its decision was taken on the grounds that the strike has created an insurmountable force majeure. CODELCO did not disclose its clients' names or the number of orders that it will not be able to fulfill.

The 10,200 mine workers, who have been on strike since 22 April to support their economic demands, rejected last night a last proposal submitted by the corporation to overcome the conflict.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS TERMING ARREST 'KIDNAPPING'

PY290222 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Authorized sources of the Foreign Ministry dismissed the term 'kidnapping' used by Argentine authorities regarding the arrest of the two spies in Los Andes last 25 April.

The source stated that the two officers had been placed at the disposal of the courts after having confessed that they had carried out activities to the detriment of the Chilean national security. The Chilean Foreign Ministry source pointed out that these confessions in addition to other concrete evidences proved they were guilty of espionage, which led to the appropriate proceedings.

The source expressed surprise at the rash position of describing the arrest as kidnapping, since it contradicts the fact that the Argentine representative in Santiago has appointed a defense lawyer, as is the normal procedure for an ordinary trial.

The source added that it has been carefully pointed out that there is a substantial difference between the fact that in Argentina the arrested persons are at the disposal of the ordinary courts, while in Chile they are the disposal of military courts.

He pointed out that the fact the cases of espionage are taken care of by the military courts has been contained in Chilean law for many years. He added that these courts form part of the Chilean judicial system and that they depend on the supreme court, which proceeds in accordance with the constitution and is completely independent from the executive branch. Therefore, he pointed out, any decision regarding the release of arrested persons would be affected by the general laws regarding pardons or amnesty.

Regarding official communications between the foreign ministries, he stated that it is suitable to recall that in this regard all the opinions of the two governments are channeled through the mediation office headed by His Eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore.

COLOMBIAN M-19 DISCLAIMS CREDIT FOR ROLDOS' DEATH

PA280435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Quito, 27 May (AFP)--The Colombian subversive 19 April Movement (M-19) deplores the death of young Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and rejects reports that it caused the plane to crash last Sunday, killing the President and his wife.

The M-19 expresses to the Ecuadorean people its sympathy over Roldos' death and deplores the tragic event, noting that the M-19 harbors no feelings of vengeance toward the late Ecuadorean president.

The communique signed by the M-19 international secretariat, under the responsibility of Alfredo Gomez, states that the M-19 is a political organization created to achieve a genuine democracy and to rescue the Colombian nation from the oligarchies and foreign monopolies.

The M-19 also explains that in addition to being a political organization, it is also a military one because "the violations of the dominating sectors and the absence of democracy demand it to be so."

It stresses that "being a military organization does not mean it is a terrorist organization." We do not, the communique adds, act out of personal vengeance or for destruction.

The M-19 guerrillas note that an attempt is being made to link the death of President Roldos to a terrorist act and they ask that no credit be given to anonymous calls.

The M-19 communique notes that the M-19 realizes that the handing over of their fellow militants who requested political asylum in the neighboring country last March was "rejected by the peoples and the democratic forces of the country." The M-19 accuses the Colombian oligarchy and the U.S. intelligence services of discrediting this movement. Finally, the M-19 regrets the sorrowful event and conveys its sympathy to the Ecuadorean people.

CFP'S BUCARAM TO CONTINUE OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT

PA280440 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Political leader Assad Bucaram and his political party, the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], will maintain their opposition to the government of President Oswaldo Hurtado because they feel this is very necessary in order to correct mistakes. In a statement to the press, Bucaram said that if there were no opposition, it would have to be invented because there can be no democracy without opposition. According to the CFP leader, Hurtado Larrea will not solve the country's current problems.

BRIEFS

NEW NAVY COMMANDER--Quito, 28 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea today appointed Rear Adm Mario Jaramillo, commander of the Ecuadorean Navy, the National Secretariat of Public Information reported. He replaces Rear Adm Raul Sorroza, who is the new defense minister. Jaramillo is also chief of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces joint command. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0156 GMT 29 May 81 PA]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO WARNS CENTRAL AMERICANS ABOUT COMMUNISM

PA280501 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Mexico--Central America can become a theater of war, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said. In the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, he appealed to Central Americans, urging them to defend the isthmus against alien interests. He also said that in the region, there are groups which disregard the inalienable rights of the people, and strive to maintain the present regimes.

Carazo admitted that the region faces a political, economic and social crisis that can be exploited by alien forces to create confrontations. He said that Marxism-Leninism uses not only gaps but also crevices to expand its system.

LA NACION ON VENEZUELA, U.S. PROPOSAL FOR REGIONAL PEACE

PA290131 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 May 81 p 14-A

[Editorial: "A Peace Plan for the Caribbean"]

[Text] Venezuela and the United States are jointly making a praiseworthy effort to promote a plan to be called "for the democratic recovery in the insular and continental Caribbean area." A number of meetings have been planned in Washington this week for this purpose.

There is no doubt that the region, the island states in the Caribbean and some of its litoral states, are facing a political and economic situation that justifies the concern felt for their future and is an impetus for new and dynamic efforts, military not included, to ensure the development of peace and social justice.

The United States and Venezuela, as well as other democratic countries like Costa Rica, can do much to ensure regional stability. Because of its seriousness, cases such as El Salvador require total dedication. Not all situations are this serious but the general panorama is critical and efforts to prevent a deterioration should begin today, not tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

It is extremely important that other countries besides the United States promote activities in this respect. Results can be much more positive if other Caribbean and Latin American nations, where problems are less critical join the efforts to help those facing greater problems. This cooperation will eliminate the unfavorable effects of the false image which may have been created against the United States in the past.

The statement made by Pope Paul VII that "development is the new name of peace," is still valid. This idea is the basis for the plan now under study in Washington by Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, with the approval of President Luis Herrera Campins and members of the U.S. State Department. The plan will gain strength when other democratic countries join it by contributing greater political and financial resources by means of specialized international agencies.

Economic development and social justice are the only solutions to save democracy which is threatened in the Central American and Caribbean countries. The military or violent alternative will not benefit anyone and day by day we are becoming more convinced of the error of having chosen violence without having implemented the peaceful alternative first.

This is the challenge before us, now before it is too late; we still have time. The Venezuelan-U.S. plan must be supported by many other countries.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PANAMA

PA281306 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] An agreement was signed with Panama today which urges the two governments to settle differences in transportation matters. Outlines were also approved for our export products.

The economy, industry and commerce director of economic integration said the agreement was signed this afternoon and that Panama and Costa Rica are urged to seek solutions to the transportation problem that is greatly harming the two nations.

It was agreed that there is a need for studies to determine [words indistinct] of articles taxed by Panama, which established a 380,000-unit quota per year. The study will be made by officials from both countries to determine if Costa Rican exports to Panama are really affecting local industry.

It was also determined that the existing quotas between the two countries on phonograph records does not affect cassettes, which are free of restrictions.

GOVERNMENT REACHES AGREEMENT WITH WORKERS FRONT

PA290045 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpt] The government and the Democratic Workers Front signed an agreement a few minutes ago at the Labor Ministry which prevented the strike that tomorrow would have paralyzed public offices and schools throughout the country.

As we already know, the Democratic Workers Front had called a general strike for tomorrow to demand the approval of the decree which establishes the prices of items considered of prime necessity. The workers are also demanding the revision of salaries of private enterprise employees and some benefits for teachers.

The government has agreed to most of their demands and to put into effect a 5-day week in all the schools in the country beginning the second week in July.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT AGAIN REJECTS MEDIATION PROPOSAL

President's Reiteration

PA282305 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 May 81 p 27

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has received Ward Broadbent, vice president of the Socialist International, who came to El Salvador to offer his good offices as a mediator in the national conflict.

Duarte said last night that Broadbent proposed mediation by several nations. The president expressed his appreciation of the proposal, but rejected it in view of the fact that this would mean international intervention in matters that must be solved only by the Salvadorans.

Duarte and Broadbent talked for a long time. They discussed several topics, all of which were related to the situation prevailing in our country.

We asked President Duarte if Broadbent had been satisfied with the talks. He answered that he could not say for certain, but, he said:

"I feel that he fulfilled his mission of proposing mediation, and I believe that a person feels satisfied when he has done his duty. The specific mission entrusted to him by Willy Brandt was to offer mediation by several countries. We also have an obligation to comply with the people's will and we explained to the distinguished guest that the most appropriate political solution is through the electoral process," Duarte said.

Foreign Minister's Rejection

PA290157 Paris AFP in Spanish 0338 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government virtually rejected all the efforts made here today by Edward Broadbent, vice president of the Socialist International, to find a negotiated solution to the crisis which for more than 20 months has been affecting El Salvador, it was disclosed by official sources.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who received Broadbent in his office, told AFP this evening that his government is going to make every effort to see that the Salvadorans solve their own problems.

We will accept the cooperation and assistance of good friends and other countries for our development plans and for the preservation of democracy in El Salvador, but we Salvadorans are going to solve our own problems and this will be within our own territory, Minister Chavez pointed out. We are going to work together and make the biggest effort, Minister Chavez said, so that next year in a sovereign, free and independent way the Salvadoran people can decide their own destiny through an electoral process.

Minister Chavez explained that the electoral process will select a national constituent assembly whose members, will make their own decisions regarding the country's future.

In relation to his meeting with Broadbent, Minister Chavez told AFP that the socialist leader expressed his concern over the situation in El Salvador and his desire for a solution, but he did not submit any specific solution.

Minister Chavez did admit, however, that Broadbent suggested international mediation for the Salvadoran situation. But Minister Chavez said that it is one thing to accept cooperation and aid, and another to allow the intervention of foreign groups or sectors in our internal affairs. Our problems are exclusively ours and the solution has to be exclusively Salvadoran, Minister Chavez pointed out.

Broadbent's visit to El Salvador lasted 6 hours. He was accompanied by two of his assistants and four newsmen, all Canadians. During his visit to El Salvador he also met Napoleon Duarte, the president of the Salvadoran Government junta.

MORALES EHRLICH ON GUTIERREZ TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA

PA281620 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 May 81 p 22

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the government junta, said yesterday that "the trip by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez to Chile and Uruguay is to explain the Salvadoran problem in view of the distortion abroad of the government and the country's situation."

Morales Ehrlich made this statement when he, along with President Jose Napoleon Duarte, attended the festivities marking the centennial of the real estate and mortgage registry office.

He added that "the trip also responds to the desire to achieve closer ties with those brother countries of the south in order to obtain technical assistance for the Salvadoran people's development."

The report on Colonel Gutierrez' visit to Chile was revealed the night before last by news agency dispatches from Santiago, although since last week there had been rumors about a possible trip abroad by the vice president of the government junta.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

COPREFA Report

PA290007 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] In a report on the events of the last 24 hours in the interior of the country, the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) said today that seven terrorists were killed yesterday after they had attacked military garrisons in Tacachico and the port of La Libertad.

The COPREFA report states that a large number of terrorists yesterday entered Tacachico, La Libertad Department, and launched an attack from different directions on public offices. When the shooting started, members of the civil defense committee went into action and repelled the attack, street by street, forcing the extremists to flee. Four of the extremists, including an attractive young woman, were killed.

As far as concerns the attack yesterday afternoon by other groups of extremists on La Libertad port, in which the targets were the installations of the navy captain's office and the headquarters of the Treasury Police, it was reported that during the attack, which lasted one hour, three of the assailants were killed, while the others fled. There were reportedly no casualties among the troops.

The report adds that in Quezaltepeque, the mayor's office was again attacked yesterday. The extremists took up positions 400 meters away from the building and fired at it with high-powered weapons. They were repelled by members of the civil defense unit.

COPREFA said that the harassment of the peasant population is continuing in the interior.

Clash in San Vicente

PA282326 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 May 81 p 32

[Excerpts] In an intensive clash between armed forces troops and terrorist groups, which were setting up an ambush on the railroad in San Diego Canton, San Vicente Department, both military personnel and terrorists sustained casualties near the Negro Bridge, a short distance from the installations of the Injiboa sugar mill.

The number of casualties on both sides has not been officially determined, but unofficial reports received from sources in San Vicente indicated that many persons were killed. Persons traveling from that departmental capital said that last night armed forces committees were purchasing coffins at funeral homes in the city to be taken to the site of the confrontation to transport the dead soldiers.

At brigade headquarters in San Vicente, it was announced that a report would be issued today on the incidents and the number of casualties sustained by both sides.

Plan To Attack Dams

PA282148 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 May 81 p 4

[Text] Over 1,000 guerrillas have gathered around the "5 de Noviembre" and "Cerron Grande" hydroelectric dams apparently intent on attacking the installations and leaving the country without power, military sources have reported.

They add that the extremists are concentrated between San Antonio de la Cruz and Nombre de Jesus, north of Chalatenango. The military intelligence service has detected at least eight groups near the dams, they said.

"We think the extremists plan to attack the dam installations but the army is prepared to repel any type of attack in order to protect all citizens," the sources said.

It was also reported that a military patrol was attacked in Santa Cruz Torrillo, near Zacatecoluca, and that the extremists had blown up a bridge. Six soldiers died and three were wounded in this attack.

FMLN WAR BULLETIN NO 115 REVIEWS RECENT COMBAT

PA282027 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 May 81 p 2B

[War bulletin No 115 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, on 15 May 1981]

[Text] The Information Section of the FMLN General Command informs the Salvadoran people and the other peoples of the world:

Modesto Ramirez Central Front: 10 May 1981 at 0830: The FMLN ambushed enemy troops made up of national army soldiers and members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] in El Carrizal and La Laguna in Chalatenango Department. This action was carried out using mines and rifle fire. It was a quick operation that only lasted 15 minutes and resulted in 10 enemy soldiers killed and many wounded. The troops fled in disarray taking their wounded while our forces recovered enemy weapons and supplies for the people. The list of recovered items includes:

Four G-3 rifles, 2 Czech rifles, 2 .22-cal rifles, 1 .22-cal pistol, 240 7.62-cal cartridges, 14 cartridges for the Czech rifles, 36 .22-cal cartridges, belts, harnesses, knapsacks and other items.

Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front: the FMLN has intensified its harassment actions against enemy garrisons in Jutiapa Villa Victoria, Ilobasco and even Sensuntepeque, the capital of Cabanas Department. The enemy no longer dares to enter the areas under FMLN control. It now sends heavily armed plainclothesmen. When the army enters the area it sends these "patrolmen" ahead as cannon fodder.

Summary of the general military situation at the war fronts: The strategy of imperialism and its puppets can be summarized as follows: The imperialist counteroffensives have been launched with the following strategies:

1. From 20 January to mid-March, the enemy forces launched a simultaneous counteroffensive trying to enter several points with probing attacks in order to weaken our war fronts and to curb the general offensive plan that the FMLN launched on 19 January.

2. In March and April the enemy continued with military pressure on the war fronts, this time concentrating its efforts in Morazan and Cuscatlan. Imperialism became convinced that it was impossible to launch a general offensive against the FMLN and devoted its full force against two fronts with the clear objective of:

A. Achieving a military victory of annihiliation.

B. Building bases in areas of our war fronts.

A victory of annihilation and the well-publicized destruction of our camps in Morazan and the "caves" of Guazapa were definitely impossible for the genocidal forces. However, they were able to build a base in El Roblar, in the Guazapa area, Suchitoto and even a strategic village in La Bermuda in the same area. Imperialism has, of course, made a military appraisal of the situation and knows that the optimism of their puppets does not correspond to the harsh reality.

3. Since May, the 8th Group of Special Forces of the imperialism has tried to maintain military pressure in all war fronts and at the same time to promote operations from the bases inside our fronts to force the FMLN to accept a war of positions. Of course, the FMLN, which is building a regular army, accepts or rejects the war of positions according to a war plan that is being unavoidably carried out. This is how in certain areas such as "Aqua Zarca" Canton in Morazan, our forces accepted the war of positions and fought the enemy very hard.

4. The main means used by the enemy involve air operations, followed by artillery shellings. In the new phase that it is trying to launch from May to August, it is expected that the enemy will use these means a great deal because of the low morale of its troops and its inability to break our defense lines. This implies that the number of dead among the defenseless civilian population will increase in the upcoming months. The plan of imperialism seems to be to concentrate forces in the Morazan and Guazapa fronts in May and early June. Up to 13 May the situation in our war fronts is as follows:

A) The western front is being reorganized. We have established a new war front near Santa Ana, Texistepeque.

B) The Guazapa front is being subjected to enemy pressure with air and artillery attacks from the enemy base in El Roblar. The enemy is trying to force us to engage in a war of positions which we will accept when we deem appropriate.

C) On the Morazan front the enemy has been exerting pressure with three battalions ever since our occupation of Villa el Rosario. Maneuvers are being made in a war of mobility. We have withdrawn from Villa el Rosario and Nuevo Eden de San Juan but we are keeping battle fronts in the area. Meanwhile, the rainy season is making the maneuvers of the enemy infantry difficult and it is expected that the imperialists will increase their bombings and artillery attacks.

D) There is no important enemy military pressure at the San Vicente Volcano and in the San Pedro Hills.

E) We continue carrying out harassment actions in Chalatenango. An important FMLN military action was the total annihilation of the National Guard garrison in La Laguna with which we temporarily frustrated the enemy plans.

F) Our operations have increased in the metropolitan area in San Salvador compared to previous months. Nine guerrilla groups have joined the struggle with important attacks.

G) An enemy offensive that lasted 4 days was defeated in the southeastern front. The pressure of the puppet army has diminished in Usulutan. This indicates that imperialism and its wornout special forces are concentrating in Morazan and Guazapa.

The most important changes in the military map of El Salvador are: 1. The FMLN retook Conchagua Volcano in La Union. 2. We have opened up the following battle fronts: A) Nuevo Eden de San Juan, B) Villa Victoria in Cabanas, C) Villa el Rosario in Morazan and D) Santa Ana/Texitepeque in Santa Ana Department.

In drawing up a balance sheet and a summary of the month of April, we notice the following advances:

1. The FMLN captured 19 prisoners of war and since our combatants study the Geneva agreements during their theoretical training, they release the enemy troops immediately after they are captured. We are reporting a single case in which an enemy soldier joined the FMLN ranks voluntarily. This occurred in Morazan. However, when we discover that a war prisoner is a member of ORDEN, a paramilitary member or a death squad member, he appears before a popular court and is given a chance to defend himself and in the end, the people decide the fate of the prisoner.

2. The recovery of enemy supplies and weapons has increased thus reflecting not only the military capacity of the FMLN but the low morale of the enemy soldiers.

3. Amid the operations launched by the top imperialist command, the FMLN started to establish new war fronts adopting popular war tactics some of the time.

Offensives launched by imperialism through its puppet army in April 1981:

Central Front	24
Eastern Front	26
Western Front	1
Paracentral Front	0
Total	51

Note: These offensives are desperate attempts at penetrating the FMLN defense lines. They are genocidal actions because they are supported by criminal bombings, mortar and machinegun fire.

Military Activity of the FMLN
April 1981

	Central Front	Western Front	Eastern Front	Paracentral Front	Total
Harassment actions	35	2	1	8	46
Ambushes	15	2	10	6	33
Clashes	36	none reported	28	6	70
Sabotage actions	22	3	3	3	31
Towns seized	8	none reported	4	7	19
Militia actions	15	1	8	5	29
Totals per front	131	8	54	35	228

Items Recovered From the Enemy
(April 1981)

	Central Front	Eastern Front	Total
Mortars	--	2	2
G-3 rifles	4	3	7
Czech rifles	--	8	8
Garand rifles	--	2	2
Other rifles	--	12	12
Mortar shells	--	several	several
Handguns	4	30	34
G-3 grendades	5	1	6
G-3 cartridge clips	16	several	several
Knapsacks with equipment	3	6	9
Ammunition for G-3 (7.62)	--	1425	1425
Ammunition for Czech rifles	--	2947	2947
Ammunition for Garand rifles	--	111	111
M-16 rounds	502	--	502
Ammunition for 30.06-cal machineguns	20	120	140
Ammunition for 5.56-mm weapons	307	--	307
Steel helmets	--	14	14
Military radios	--	1	1

Eight fiber helmets, three canteens, five belts, two caserinas [as published; meaning unknown], four pairs of boots, knives, lamps, clips for (Brol) automatic rifles, military engineering tools, U.S. "C" rations and so forth.

Source: Daily information bulletin of the Information Section of the FMLN General Command.

War Casualties
April 1981

	Military Casualties	Paramilitary Casualties	Prisoners in FMLN hands	FMLN Casualties
Central Front	155	40	5	6
Paracentral Front	44	2	-	2
Eastern Front	132	21	12	25
Western Front	2	8	-	-
Totals	333	71	17	33

Source: Daily information bulletin of the Information Section of the FMLN General Command.

United to fight until final victory!
Revolution or death, we shall win!

El Salvador, 15 May 1981.
Local time: 1600.
Information Section of the FMLN General Command office.
From Costa Rica: Special for EL NUEVO DIARIO.

PEASANTS FLEE TERRORIST ACTIONS IN CABANAS

PA281628 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 May 81 pp 4, 33

[Excerpts] More than 2,500 peasants, including men, women and children, have abandoned their properties in villages of Cabanas Department due to the outrages by terrorist groups.

Refugees arriving in Sensuntepeque have said that the "heavily armed terrorists are dressed in olive drab and wear military helmets. The army has carried out several operations but the terrorists go into hiding and then come out again to commit their misdeeds."

They said that "when they were still on our land we saw that a black plane would arrive at dusk and drop bundles to the subversives and then fly low over the lowlands of the Lempa River."

DYNAMITE ATTACK DESTROYS RADIO CADENA CENTRAL

PA280445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 May (AFP)--A dynamite attack tonight destroyed the transmission plant of Radio Cadena Central in the jurisdiction of Apopa, some 10 km north of San Salvador.

Radio Cadena Central is one of the leadin news stations in El Salvador and, according to one of its workers, the destruction of the transmission equipment from the explosion was total. Thus far it is not known who the attackers were.

Some of the owners of the radio station have connections with the Salvadoran Christian Democracy, which currently shares power with the military, and one of them works for the government information services. Therefore, the possibility that the attack may have been carried out by leftwing groups is not being discarded.

GUATEMALA

GOVENMENT TO ACCEPT NO CONDITIONED U.S. AID

PA290217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 28 May (AFP)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia declared here today that Guatemala is not inclined to accept U.S. military assistance "if any conditions are attached." The president was approached by newsmen after opening the second phase of the literacy program, and in an impromptu press conference he added that "as government leader I will not accept any conditions."

"We do not want to be given anything free, because Guatemala is not up for handouts." He added: "The only thing we want is to be allowed to buy the weapons we need and the helicopters which they sold us in the past."

The Guatemalan Government stated its need for parts and weapons to a U.S. mission headed by Gen Vernon Walters, special envoy of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who held talks with ranking Guatemalan Government officials, including President Lucas around the middle of this month.

Since then, reports from Washington have noted that the United States was willing to send aid to the Guatemalan military government, but that some prior conditions existed for this, which the local government does not appear to be willing to accept.

During today's press conference, President Lucas recognized that Guatemala has always acquired arms and parts "underwater" (through other mans). "Through intermediaries," he said, "we get what we need, but generally at a much higher cost and what we want is for them to unfreeze sales to Guatemala."

The Guatemalan guerrillas in the country have obliged the Guatemalan Army to double its fighting capacity and this has increased the need for more modern weapons and helicopter parts, it was said here.

ARMY SAYS CUBA, NICARAGUA SUPPORTING SUBVERSION

PA281822 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 May 81 pp 2, 50

[Text] Spokesmen from the army public relations office disclosed yesterday that Nicaragua and Cuba have not only given their support to the training of Guatemalan subversives but they have also been sending mercenaries to the country to try to seize power and to destroy the democratic system.

This was learned from news received from Quezaltenango where it was established that among the unidentified persons who on Sunday had thrown explosives at an army convoy, there had been men and women with a foreign accent, possibly Nicaraguan.

The armed forces public relations office said that once again this proves that members of the Cuban and Nicaraguan Armies are arriving in Guatemala to support the communist subversion which has been operating in the country for quite some time.

The source said that at first Cuba and Nicaragua only provided military training to the Guatemalan guerrillas but that now they are sending groups of men to help them.

The army, however, will continue its struggle against those minority groups which are looking for a way to destroy our free and democratic system to impose the communist dictatorship.

Fortunately, the spokesmen stressed, the Guatemalan people are aware of what communism means and are ready to defend democracy. This has been seen at the peasants rallies held in various communities.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SCORE U.S. NEWSMAN'S ARTICLE

PA230221 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Tom Fenton, a U.S. newsman, has made serious charges against the Guatemalan Government in a report carried by an international news agency. During a brief visit to Guatemala, Fenton gathered information for an article in which he denounces the repression of the Guatemalan authorities. Rolando Arriaga, assistant press secretary of the presidency, said Fenton lacked the foundations for making such charges:

[Begin recording] It is amazing how anyone, including Fenton, can become an expert on Guatemalan economic, political and social problems just in 2 or 3 days, which was the length of time he stayed in our country. It is no secret that we have problems, but Fenton's article is biased and unjust. Most of the things he said are not true. Everything seems to indicate that Fenton was not interested in learning the truth about our country. [end recording]

Regarding the same article, Edgar Dominguez, an army spokesman, said that Fenton's information sources were not the most reliable:

[Begin recording] Fenton, who spent 3 days in our country, already had some preconceived ideas about our country. He came and he met with those whom he wanted to satisfy his personal views. He did not come to me for information. He did not get to talk to the people who know the real situation. In his article he says that he talked to a priest. It probably was a priest of the Sacred Heart, a group that has been working in El Quiche and for years, since their arrival, have been preaching ideological subversion to the people. [end recording]

POLICE, PRESUMED GUERRILLAS CLASH IN ESCUINTLA

PA290135 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Police and presumed guerrillas clashed in Nueva Concepcion, Escuintla. One subversive died and another was wounded, but his companions took him away in a red pickup. The police sustained no casualties.

MLN LEADERSHIP REPLACES CONGRESSIONAL LEADER

PA290034 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Leonel Sisniega Otero was removed from his post as head of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] bloc, according to a decision made yesterday by the party's leadership.

It was also said that the party had decided to appoint Mario Sandoval Alarcon as its official spokesman. He is a presidential candidate and will also have the responsibility of maintaining relations with the press.

The MLN's decision practically leaves MLN member Leonel Sisniega Otero without responsibilities. He will continue to be director of public relations, but not an authorized spokesman for making statements to the press.

It was announced that the MLN will hold another meeting today at 1700. Deputy Leonel Sisniega Otero was replaced as head of the MLN bloc by Dr Arturo Ortiz and Deputy Amilcar (Guriel) was appointed deputy chief of the bloc.

NICARAGUA

CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PARTIES, COSEP

PA281452 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta, has said that there are only two important political parties in Nicaragua: the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which holds political power, and the Conservative Party.

He added that most of the political parties in Nicaragua have no influence in the country's political life. He said the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement is a circumstantial [circumstancial] party, the Social Democratic Party is an artificial creation and the Social Christian Party has only some international support. Cordova Rivas said the final race will only be run by the Sandinist Front and the Conservative Party.

Referring to the future of the political parties within the Sandinist project, the government junta member and leader of the Conservative Party said his party is the only one that has a future because it is the opponent of the Sandinist Front.

During a lengthy interview granted to the Mexican magazine PROCESO, Cordova Rivas discussed various subjects of national and international interest. The government junta member referred to the attempts by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] to participate in the country's political life. He said COSEP represents private interests, and private interests can never meddle in politics. All over the world, political parties represent the interests of the private groups but those groups by themselves don't meddle in politics, he added. I don't see COSEP meddling in politics, Cordova Rivas said, stressing that if COSEP wants to participate, it should enter the Social Christian, Social Democratic or Conservative Parties. As an economic group, COSEP should not be permitted to meddle in politics.

Politicians should be interested in all Nicaraguans and not the benefits that a specific group can obtain. COSEP, he reiterated, wants to be accepted as a political organization. It is not healthy for the country's political life or for the Nicaraguan people that an economic interest group be accepted as a political organization.

Does Cordova Rivas think a break between private enterprise and the revolution's proposed mixed economy is possible? It is natural and logical that private enterprise is not happy with this revolution. The political group that represented it for 45 years in the government was dislodged by the revolution. Therefore, private enterprise feels displaced and now wants participation in political decisions.

Nevertheless, it must be stressed that 80 percent of the cotton cultivation, 80 percent of the commercial activity and 52 percent of the industrial activity are in the hands of private enterprise. I feel that what exists is a lack of communication between the private sector and the revolutionary government, Cordova Rivas said. What should be clear, he indicated, is that political power in Nicaragua is in the hands of the FSLN. Perhaps these words sound harsh but this is a fact. To think differently would be to deceive ourselves. In this country there can be national unity, but not on an equal basis because the Sandinist Front, regardless of what might be said, led the people to victory, Cordova Rivas said.

FEDEPRICA BUSINESSMEN EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR COSEP

PA271816 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A meeting of the Federation of Private Enterprises of Central America [FEDEPRICA] was held at the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] offices yesterday.

Businessmen and industrialists of the five Central American countries met to give what they called solidarity to Nicaraguan private enterprise, their colleagues in class interests. Through their representatives, COSEP counterparts from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica used all the freedom permitted by our liberated fatherland and gave their opinions of and criticized the government with arguments similar to those used by the rightist businessmen in this country.

We will now present a condensed version of statements made by certain foreign businessmen in an interview made after the FEDEPRICA meeting. You can draw you own conclusions.

The president of FEDEPRICA, a Salvadoran named Juan Vicente Maldonado, said they were leaving the country very concerned because, through COSEP, they tried to see the government junta to exchange views, a dialogue. COSEP made the request and the government junta --which was called a military junta by one of these foreign businessmen, who was obviously confused--responded that the petition should have been made through the embassies in Nicaragua.

The members of the COSEP's of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras said that if free enterprise doesn't work in Nicaragua as it should, then the Central American Common Market will cease to exist. The position is clear: They came to express solidarity with COSEP's political stand. These organizations agreed with the class interests of Nicaraguan private enterprise, which is involved in politics. They also agreed with rightist sectors and dissidents of the revolutionary process. These conclusions stem from the statements of FEDEPRICA leaders.

Edmundo (Erlich) of the Union of Chambers of Costa Rica said the danger to free enterprise in Nicaragua is based on the fact that social and political freedom cannot survive without economic freedom.

Juan Vicente Maldonado of El Salvador praised the great achievements of the CACM because it created jobs and increased the gross national products of the countries. However, he affirmed that if Nicaraguan private enterprise is not allowed to develop adequately and if individual liberties of the members of the private sector are threatened in any country, and in Nicaragua in this case, then the CACM will be threatened. He implied that COSEP's liberties are being threatened.

Another businessman added that they are willing to accompany their brothers in a dialogue to show the government the incompatibility of certain trends. What trends are they talking about?

The COSEP gentlemen openly stated that it cannot be hidden that free enterprise in suffering in Nicaragua and that they wanted to talk about it with the government junta. They reiterated that if free enterprise is threatened in Nicaragua, free enterprise in other countries is also affected. However, the COSEP position became even more explicit yesterday with the support of these groups of businessmen of other Central American countries when they said: Private enterprise is the purest expression of individual liberty, and when this liberty is attacked democracy is attacked. This is how they see things.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA282246 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 81

[Commentary: "Bourgeois Internationalism Behind the Figleaf of the Federation of Private Enterprise of Central America"]

[Text] The monthly meeting of the delegates of the Central American private enterprise was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Higher Council of Pirvate Enterprise [COSEP] atmosphere that COSEP hosts fostered during the preparations for the meeting.

According to their own statements, the Managua meeting had the objective of analyzing the situation of private enterprise in the area and of course to express solidarity with the Nicaraguan free enterprise, represented by their brothers in COSEP.

However, besides this reactionary objective of bourgeois internationalism, COSEP's class brothers in the Federation of Private Enterprise of Central America [FEDEPRICA] took advantage of the Managua meeting to express objection to the Nicaraguans' revolutionary project. Clearly meddling, they openly showed their frank dispositions as partisan businessmen.

In a public appearance the gentlemen of FEDEPRICA, for whom Nicaragua's free enterprise is only represented by their COSEP brothers, and not by the majority of the big, medium and small businessmen who are involved in the revolution's socioeconomic project, abusively tried to dictate rules of conduct to the National Reconstruction Government junta regarding the social, economic and political destiny of the country.

Of course, the essence of their proposal revolved--and it could not be otherwise--around the reestablishment in the new Nicaragua of the privilege to unlimited exploitation that the COSEP big shots have lost forever and the unlimited freedom of enterprise with which capitalist plunder is covered up. In this attempt, the gentlemen of the reactionary bourgeoisie of Central America emulated their imperialist master with the threat of blackmail by insinuating that if COSEP is not guaranteed this condition, the Central American Common Market will no longer exist.

The partisan businessmen of the Central American region clearly showed their identification with the private interests of their COSEP counterparts by saying that since the so-called free enterprise in Nicaragua is being affected, the free enterprise of the other countries is also being directly affected. The public appearance of the gentlemen of FEDEPRICA was an apologia of individualism, absolute freedom of exploitation, democratism, not to mention free elections like the ones that they say will be held in El Salvador, and so forth. Of course, they viewed all this from their reactionary, bourgeois and outdated concepts.

Finally, in concluding their defense of the Reagan administration's policy toward the area, the FEDEPRICA representatives unfortunately forgot about the political, economic, diplomatic and military attacks that the Reagan government is promoting and implementing as part of its plans against our fatherland and revolution. Their little brothers of COSEP must have convinced them that such attacks don't exist.

UPANIC ANNOUNCES WITHDRAWAL FROM POLITICAL TALKS

PA290132 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] This afternoon, the board of directors of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers, UPANIC, unanimously decided to withdraw from the political talks. The decision was reached because of the illegal harassment and intervention to which several of its affiliates are being subjected.

This means that the agricultural producers will no longer attend the meetings with the democratic political parties. UPANIC also announced that it will issue a strongly worded statement tomorrow. It is not possible to participate in a national dialogue while the junta decree that ended the confiscations and invasions of land is being violated, UPANIC stated.

LIBYAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS, OFFERS AID

Talks With Planning Minister

PA270332 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz met yesterday with the members of the Libyan delegation who are visiting Nicaragua to discuss the cooperation plans between Libya and Nicaragua.

The Libyan delegation, headed by Salim (Juwayli), vice governor of the Central Bank of Libya, had already held a working meeting with Edmundo Jarquines, Planning Ministry investments department director. Alfredo Aranes, president of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, also attended the meeting.

Offers Unconditional Aid

PA290110 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network 0200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Libyan delegation that has been in Nicaragua for several days visited the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction this morning.

The members of te Libyan delegation visited the government house this morning to express the brotherhood and solidarity of the people and government of this faraway country with our revolutionary people and government.

This high-level delegation headed by Salim (Juwayli), vice governor of the Libyan Central Bank, was welcomed by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Plenum. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta, welcomed him:

[Begin recording] We wish to take advantage of the occasion to send our greetings and our acknowledgement to Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who has constantly supported the struggle of the Nicaraguan people who desire independence and who has been particularly sympathetic during these times when we must face the aggression of the most reactionary sectors of U.S. imperialism.

We also wish to tell Brother Al-Qadhdhafi and our Libyan brothers that the Sandinists and the revolutionary government support the Libyan people, their government and their leaders in the face of the aggression of that imperialist policy of which they have also been a victim.

I wish to welcome you and tell you that Nicaragua is a house with doors that are permanently open to our Libyan brothers. [end recording]

For his part, Salim (Juwayli) expressed the best wishes for prosperity and the solidarity from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's people and government. He added that Libya is willing to offer all the aid that is necessary to Nicaragua, without conditions.

DOMINICAN PARTY LEADER, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON VISIT

PA272229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Companero Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, arrived in this country today to further strengthen relations between the PRD and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Pena Gomez and his delegation, made up of outstanding political leaders from the Dominican Republic, have come here in response to an invitation by the FSLN, our vanguard. Among the posts held by Companero Pena Gomez are the vice presidency of the Socialist International for Latin America and the vice presidency of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties. In addition, Pena Gomez and his companions are members of the International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution.

Pena Gomez was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino International airport by Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas. Expressing his pleasure at visiting the country again, Companero Pena Gomez said: Above all, I am a great friend of Nicaragua and its Sandinist people's revolution.

The United States should reconsider its decision to withhold food loans from Nicaragua, Companero Pena Gomez said in response to questions about subversive and counterrevolutionary actions designed to destabilize our country's revolutionary process. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] The Socialist International committee has stated emphatically and decisively that it rejects the subversive and counterrevolutionary attacks launched by rightist sectors that are continuously conspiring against the Nicaraguan revolution. A clear statement was made in this regard at our meeting in Panama, and later, a communique signed by the chairman was issued in the Dominican Republic and circulated throughout the world. It rejected the periodic incursions against the Nicaraguan revolution staged by former Somozist guardsmen and sectors that had been displaced from power.

The Socialist International committee will reconvene soon in Grenada. The meeting will be held in July of this year and we may again discuss these threats. I also wish to say that the Socialist Internation's declarations also condenmed the economic aggressions to which the Nicaraguan revolution has been subjected. In fact, more than the revolution, it has been the Nicaraguan people who have been the victims, as, for example, in the case of the suspension of loans, or rather the withholding of loans for the purchase of wheat. I believe that the withholding of those loans was an act of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. It is not the government that is hurt by that measure, but the people. I believe that the United States should reconsider that decision, which, in our opinion, is an insult to the conscience of the Nicaraguan people and a form of direct aggression against them. [end recording]

Pena Gomez on U.S. Policy

PA281702 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The United States will not be able to directly intervene in El Salvador without the support of its West European allies, stated Francisco Pena Gomez, a Dominican Social Democratic leader.

Gomez, who is also a leader of the Socialist International and is now visiting our country at the invitation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and our country's government, held a news conference with the local press this afternoon.

Without a doubt, one of the most outstanding parts of his statements was his definition of the Socialist International's position on El Salvador and the talks concerning a peaceful solution of the conflict which the leaders of the international social democracy will soon hold with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Pena Gomez mentioned the meeting that Carlos Andres Perez and other members of the Socialist International held with Gen Vernon Walters, special representative of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

The Dominican socialist asserted that Walters had guaranteed that there would be no direct intervention by his government, although this does not exclude other types of intervention, Pena Gomez pointed out.

He said with assurance that Washington cannot launch a military campaign in El Salvador without the support of its West European allies. He said that the United States is not prepared to opt for a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict and furthermore, that the United States counts on a speedy military solution.

We will now offer you Francisco Pena Gomez' most significant remarks in this regard:

[Begin recording] I believe that this rightwing policy of the U.S. Government, which is announced loudly as a policy designed to end the legitimate revolutionary insurgence of the Latin America people who are living under dictatorships, is a policy which, in my opinion, has failed.

It has failed for several reasons. First, the resistance of Latin America's subjected peoples is greater than before; the resistance of Guatemala's people is greater; the resistance of the Salvadoran people is greater. They have gained experience; they have gained a combative spirit; they have gained [word indistinct].

Second, the United States' European allies have not been satisfied with U.S. policy, and this is something that is extremely important for Nicaragua. The fact is that the most outstanding and illustrious countries of Western Europe--such as France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark and Norway--have not supported this U.S. policy. They have not supported it preceisely because the majority political organizations of those nations, which of course belong to the Socialist International, offer their support to the majority political forces of Central America. This is also true in the case of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

The most important leaders of those nations all belong to the Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution. These leaders include Companero Brandt, Companero Mitterrand, Companero Felipe Gonzalez and the most (?outstanding) leaders of the world.

Therefore, as I said this morning, I believe that without the support of Western Europe, where the main allies of the United States are, the United States cannot engage in an open policy of armed aggression against the countries of Central America.

But we must not doubt another factor that is of great importance. Even though the democratic countries of Latin America may sometimes have moderate, liberal bourgeois governments, they have parties which are in the Socialist International and in the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties and these parties will (?maintain) their support for the Sandinist revolution and for El Salvador's FDR.

Then, without this necessary support, United States cannot launch an open military intervention. This explains why, despite the announcements of drastic measures against Nicaragua and El Salvador and the economic aggressions, the Sandinist revolution continues and the Salvadoran revolution advances.

And [words indistinct] the United States will have to maneuver, to negotiate, to seek a solution to this conflict, which (?threatens) peace and which threatens to expand all over Central America. [end recording]

MEXICO SENDS 11 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ADVISERS

PA280453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Mexican Government, as part of its solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, has sent 11 persons with great experience in public administration to advise the junta for the reconstruction of Managua.

The experts, who will remain in Nicaragua for 1 month, will provide advice in the areas of information, programming, budgeting, accountable administrative units, fiscal auditing and systems organization.

With the advice of these specialists, an attempt will be made to improve the administrative services of the junta for the reconstruction of Managua. Information will be gathered to develop a new procedure for collecting taxes.

The Mexican Government has also offered scholarships to allow Nicaraguans to pursue specialized studies in Mexico.

WORKERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS, CONCERNS WITH OFFICIALS

Industrial Workers' Meeting

PA281349 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Workers of four important industries here (Fabritex, Metasa, plywood and Solka Laboratories) yesterday posed a very pressing question: Are the state institutions supporting the workers' efforts to raise production with the required determination?

This question was addressed to leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the members of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN]. The CSN members are promoting these meetings with the workers to discuss problems of the production and the recent amendments to the labor code.

This is an intense activity planned by the CSN to discover the obstacles preventing the organization of the workers and the reactivation of the strategic industries of Managua.

On this first day, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister, visited the Metasa metal complex; Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister, met with the textile workers of Fabritex; Companero Rene Nunez, secretary of the FSLN National Directorate, went to the Solka Laboratories, and Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, member of the FSLN National Secretariat, met with the plywood workers.

The Metasa workers pointed out to Commander Ortega and to CSN leaders Ricardo Guevara, Ronald Membreno, Carlos Cuadra and Lesbia Bermudez the problems they have with maintenance of machinery because of the lack of spare parts, deficiencies in the supply of basic grain by the Nicaraguan basic food enterprise and poor health service. They demanded better coordination among the state authorities, the CSN and the workers.

Some 300 workers attended this meeting. Ignacio Hernandez, member of the union leadership, said Metasa can employ 1,000 more workers but the industry must reach full operating capacity for this.

They requested more state support for their initiatives and efforts. They told Commander Ortega that a few nights ago several members of the Sandinist People's Army took some empty drums and damaged two freight elevators.

Analyzing the problem, some of which cannot be solved overnight (like the replacement of machinery or transfer of technology) and others that have to do with the inefficiency of some institutions or state officials, Commander Ortega said the revolution is trying to find the best way to solve them.

Commander Ortega said that before trying to broaden a business it is necessary to solve its problems. He referred to the lack of pressure on the part of the workers regarding spare parts and the revolution's inability (at this moment) to solve the health problem, which should mean something to the workers. He talked about inflation, the market, aggression by imperialism, opportunism, bureaucracy and lack of communication between management and the workers. In cases of arrogance (like some individual cases in the Sandinist People's Army) he said their badge number should be taken and they should be reported.

At Fabritex, the textile factory, Commander Luis Carrion and Lucio Jimenez and Carlos Salgado, leaders of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization (CSN) talked about technical and labor problems, consolidation of the labor movement and production problems.

The workers accused the accountant of the Boanerges Velasquez enterprise of being authoritarian. Commander Carrion urged them to act more maturely and try to win him over to the revolution and to avoid confrontation.

He said how hard it is to work with those who are opposed to the revolution, but he added that much can be obtained from technicians for the benefit of the revolution. A worker asked why, with so much talk about unity, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), the Communist Party and Socialist Party are not united? Commander Carrion replied that "the revolutionary forces are struggling for that unity." For example, he said, the unity of the revolutionaries cannot take place while the forces that support the revolution (workers and peasants) are not united.

The workers at Fabritex said the militias' work schedules did not allow them full participation. To this they added their concern over lack of discipline in some labor groups, mainly those opposed to the Sandinist People's Militia (MPS). While bringing up this issue (we wish to point out that Fabritex Workers Union is affiliated with the Labor Action and Unity Federation), Allan Zambrano, leader of this organization, asked the workers to overcome such weaknesses in order to consolidate and promote the CSN.

The Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (ENABAS) supply problems and lack of technology were also discussed. At the end, Commander Carrion and the CSN leaders toured the factory's installations.

In the meantime, Companero Rene Nunez, FSLN National Directorate secretary, met with the 158 workers of Solka Laboratories for more than 4 hours.

Problems of production, worker discipline, working conditions and the delay of funds from the Central Bank were among some of the issues discussed.

They told Companero Nunez that Solka has the capacity to produce now, if the Central Bank provides the money, a number of products that still are imported and which represent a flight of valuable dollars.

Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, accompanied by CSN leaders Denis Melendez and Isidro Tellez, were confronted with problems of raw materials, mainly shortages, lack of safety equipment, drops in sales, increase of prices of glue and the 108,000 cordobas that the factory gives to the Nicaraguan People's Forest Corporation (CORFOP).

The workers said this is weakening the business.

Sugar Mill Workers' Session

PA281624 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A consultive meeting was held yesterday at the San Antonio sugar mill. It was organized by the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] and the government junta coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The meeting was held at the 2 July Plaza in Chichigalpa.

Companero Lucio Jimenez of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN] said this was the time for the workers to present their problems and needs.

Alberto Alvarez, secretary general of the Ronald Altamirano Labor Union, said only the workers and peasants will consolidate the revolutionary process, and he set forth three basic tasks: organization, defense and production.

The sugar mill workers presented their problems: lack of timber, grains, machinery, schools, medical attention and so forth.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra said:

[Begin recording] I know that in some cases it has been a little greater and in other cases it has been a little less or equal if we compare it with production in Somoza's times. This is why we have had to import. Often we have had to spend millions of dollars to import beans, corn and rice. There is a reason for the greater consumption in our country. The answer is simple: Since the triumph of the revolution we are compelling all farms, be they public or private, to provide more nutritious food. We would not say it is good, but it was worse before. Workers are now getting a fair degree of nutrition. [end recording]

COMMITTEE CREATED TO DEAL WITH LAND SEIZURES

PA281357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The National Reconstruction Government has taken emergency measures in view of the seizure of land in urban areas. The seizure and occupation of empty lots is prohibited.

As we reported yesterday, the urban emergency committee has been created to deal with the problem of land takeovers in Managua and other cities. Several state institutions are participating in this committee established by the National Reconstruction Government junta. It has been noted that there are individuals who have promoted the occupation of land in the capital to create problems for the government.

A communique issued yesterday by the Housing Ministry warned that efforts will be made to solve the housing problem in the country and that squatters should construct no buildings on empty lots.

BRIEFS

GEOTHERMAL PROJECT--The geothermal project promoted by the Nicaraguan Energy Institute is one of the largest in Central America. There are currently five main centers at which work is being done to generate electricity with geothermal power. The first project is being carried out in Momotombo. In addition, studies and explorations are being carried out in San Jacinto de Pizatre in the volcano area, in Eloy and in Malpaisillo. In the next few days research will be started in the Granada-Masaya-Nandaime triangle which has geothermal resources. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 May 81 PA]

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS CLOSING OF WORKERS CONGRESS

FL280120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, this afternoon chaired the closing session of the third congress of the National Union of Agricultural, Livestock and Forestry Workers. The congress was held for 2 days at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC.

Comrade Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the party Politburo and first secretary of the CTC, made the closing speech at the congress. [Begin recording] We can assert that you have held a great congress. The [main] report submitted to debate covered, comprehensively and deeply, the principal tasks, problems and concerns that are of interest to the workers involved in agricultural, livestock and forestry activities. The agreements and resolutions adopted, in our view, clearly and correctly set the path to be followed in coming years. However, I should note that the thing which most impressed us about this congress was the participation of the delegates. [end recording]

During the afternoon session, Comrade Rene Penalver was introduced as secretary general of the union upon his reelection by the congress. The union's Executive Secretariat includes eight other comrades. Rene Penalver, a member of the party Central Committee, read the final resolution of this third congress: [Begin recording] The congress pronounces itself for concentrating [words indistinct] efforts for the organizational strengthening of union bureaus, sections and committees by the promotion of greater attention to them on the part of higher leadership echelons. [end recording]

A big emotional moment was when banners of outstanding provinces were presented to the provinces of Havana City, Havana, Matanzas and Ciego Avila. Similar banners were presented to nine enterprises from throughout the country and to the principal poultry directorate.

MEETING HELD ON ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Delegations Arrive

FL221628 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The first delegations that will attend the high-level meeting of experts on the integration of women into development slated to begin on Monday at the Palace of Conventions, have arrived in our capital: The DPRK delegation headed by Hong Il-chong, vice minister of common education; and the People's Republic of the Congo delegation headed by (Ibella Fayete Chitenbo Ferrini), member of the National Executive of the Congolese Women's Union.

Representatives from more than 30 nonaligned developing countries will attend the meeting. Their agenda includes approval of the movement's program of action to achieve the integration of women into development.

Coordinating Group Meeting

FL251203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] In fulfillment of an agreement reached at a meeting of the coordinating group on the integration of women into development of the Nonaligned Movement, held in New York on 23 March of this year, the members of that group held a meeting yesterday at the Palace of Conventions in Havana which was attended by numerous observers.

During the meeting, important agreements were adopted which will facilitate the deliberations of the conference on the role of women in development, scheduled to open today in this capital under the sponsorship of the Nonaligned Movement.

The members of the coordinating group present at the meeting were Angola, Cuba, Korea, Republic of Guinea, India, Iraq, Mozambique and Yugoslavia. It is expected that Nicaragua and Jamaica will be present at today's opening ceremony.

Esther Veliz, member of the Cuban delegation to the meeting, welcomed the participants on behalf of the Cuban Government and announced that 42 countries will attend the conference in addition to representatives of the United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the UN Contribution Fund for the Women's Decade.

Following a speech by Cuban delegate Yolanda Ferrer, member of the PCC Central Committee and of the Secretariat of the Federation of Cuban Women, to explain the host country's preparatory work, the delegations from Grenada and Egypt expressed satisfaction for the hospitality offered and the excellent conditions created by Cuba for the development of the meeting.

Espin Opens Meeting

FL251811 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--today made the opening remarks at the meeting of nonaligned countries' experts and other interested parties on the integration of women into development. In her speech at the Palace of Conventions, Vilma Espin noted the need for establishing a new international economic order.

The Cuban leader pointed out that with the current conditions of underdevelopment in the great majority of countries in the world, it is irrational for the capitalist countries, especially U.S. imperialism, to devote such large amounts of money to the production of arms aimed at increasing the threat of war. Vilma Espin also recounted the situation endured by Cuban women and all the people prior to the revolution and how, thanks to the revolutionary government, today the women, children and all the population enjoy enormous socioeconomic benefits.

After Espin's speech, elections were held for the reporters. Once the agenda was approved, the debates began and will continue this afternoon. Delegations from 42 nonaligned countries are participating in the meeting, as well as representatives of several international organizations.

Further Espin Speech

FL261321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The meeting of nonaligned countries' experts on the integration of women into development opened yesterday at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The opening remarks were made by Vilma Espin, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]. Vilma was elected chairman of the experts' meeting, to which she responded by saying that she accepted this high honor in recognition of the efforts and gains made by her country in the struggle for women's equality. She also stated that the meeting is an important milestone in the nonaligned countries' efforts to incorporate women into development, inasmuch as it will adopt a document effectively channeling the strategy for achieving such goals.

Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, referred to Vilma Espin's outstanding participation in the process of Cuba's national liberation and for women's rights worldwide.

Sitting at the meeting's presidium were Hector Rodriguez Llompart; FMC Secretary General Dora Carcano; Marta Depres, member of the Council of State and FMC National Secretariat; and Jose Raul Viera and Ricardo Alarcon, both vice ministers of the Foreign Ministry. Delegations from 39 [as heard] nonaligned countries and developing countries as well as five international organizations are participating in the meeting, due to end Wednesday.

In the opening session, Vilma Espin stressed that it is of great satisfaction for our country to host this meeting. She said that we attribute great importance to this meeting since it will make it feasible to adopt an action program on this issue, such as deepening and strengthening cooperation relations among our countries. She emphasized that our government has assigned top priority to achieving women's equality, which is a fundamental objective not only of the Cuban women but of all our society.

She recalled how it is becoming increasingly evident throughout the world that the situation of women and the place they have in the society to which they belong are indissolubly tied to the economic, political and social situation of their peoples, and, thus, the struggle for women's equality is a part of the peoples' struggle for their most hoped-for yearnings. Espin denounced the methods used by imperialism to create areas of tension throughout the world, imposing the arms race on mankind, threatening the destruction of human civilization, exploiting and attacking peoples and subjecting to hunger and misery millions of human beings on the face of the earth.

The FMC president stressed that out of 122 million children born each year, 10 percent will die before the age of 1 year and 4 percent more before reaching the age of 5 years. Some 18 million children less than 5 years of age die annually throughout the world, 95 percent of them in underdeveloped countries. In this respect, she added that more than 800 million children in the world live under miserable conditions and are affected by various degrees of undernourishment and malnutrition. She pointed out that 380 million children in the world cannot exercise the right to education, 360 million of which live in developing countries, and there still are 900 million illiterates.

Vilma Espin called for an end to so much injustice and indicated the need for eliminating the terrible ills affecting millions of men, women and children in the world. Elsewhere in her speech, the FMC president expressed certainty that these 3 days of work will positively result in greater unity and cohesion of the members of the movement.

She said in closing: [Begin recording] As the president of our Council of State and of the Nonaligned Movement, Comrade Fidel Castro stated at the 34th meeting of the UN General Assembly, the noise of arms and the threatening language of arrogance in the international scene must cease. Enough of the illusion that the world's problems can be solved with nuclear arms. The bombs may kill those who are hungry, sick, the ignorant, but they will not kill hunger, disease or ignorance. They cannot stop the just rebelliousness of the peoples. In the holocaust the rich will also die. They are the ones with the most to lose in this world. She closed by saying: Let us say farewell to arms and let us devote ourselves to the more pressing problems of our era. That is the responsbility and most sacred duty of all statesmen in the world. In addition, that is the unavoidable premise for human survival. Let us unite the strength and intelligence of all women in our planet to this unavoidable goal. Fatherland or death, we shall win! [end recording]

Palestinian News Conference

FL261741 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The meeting of high-level experts on the integration of women into development, under the sponsorship of the Nonaligned Movement, continued its sessions this morning at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

The morning session today--the second working day of the meeting--started at 0900, and many of the delegates have participated in the debates of topics being discussed. A final declaration will be issued at the conclusion of the meeting.

As part of the activities within the framework of the meeting, (Mai Sayib), secretary general of the Union of Palestinian Women, held a news conference in which she denounced the methods of repression which the Zionist Israeli regime applies equally against Palestinian men, women and children. She said that Palestinian women and children are jailed by the Zionists as if they were men and that children are expelled from school and forced to work in Israel's factories under subhuman conditions and a high degree of exploitation.

She asserted that the Zionists force the men to emigrate and leave Palestinian women alone and unprotected to make the women victims of their injustices, exploiting their labor in factories and repressing them in the face of any rebellion.

(Mai Sayib) spoke of the genocide being committed by Zionism with the backing of imperialism and of reactionary forces in southern Lebanon, where Palestinian camps are attacked daily from the air, sea and ground, causing numerous victims among the civilian population, particularly women and children. She said the current crisis in that region has been provoked by Israel which--through its acts of aggression, threats and tensions--is trying to prevent the Syrian peacekeeping troops from defending themselves or Lebanon from the Zionist air attacks so as to continue to carry out the genocide.

The secretary general of the Union of Palestinian Women asserted that the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Lebanese and Syrian brothers will continue to struggle until victory. She added that as part of the PLO, Palestinian women hold a prominent place in this struggle for the rights of the Palestinian people.

(Mai Sayib) asserted that the Palestinian people receive assistance and solidarity from the Soviet Union, Cuba, GDR and other revolutionary and progressive countries for the development and education of children and women. She expressed gratitude for this contribution to her people's cause.

Nicaraguan Delegate's Speech

FL261823 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] Mercedes Mejias, chief of the Nicaraguan delegation to the nonaligned countries' meeting of experts on the integration of women into development being held in Havana, has called for international solidarity with her country. Speaking at this morning's session, the Sandinist leader denounced the acts of aggression by U.S. imperialism against the Nicaraguan revolution and expressed her people's determination to defend their sovereignty and dignity.

Other speakers at this morning's session included the delegates of Senegal, India, Grenada and Mozambique, all of them concurring on the need to struggle for full equality of women.

Vietnamese Delegation Attends

OW281635 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28--A Vietnamese delegation has attended a conference held in Havana, Cuba, on the role of women in social development.

Addressing the conference, which was attended by experts from the non-aligned countries and other countries, the Vietnamese head delegate, Nguyen Ngoc Dung, who is acting head of the Vietnamese mission to the United Nations, spoke of the role of women in the Vietnamese revolution, and the concern of the state for women's liberation.

Nguyen Ngoc Dung condemned China for stepping up armed provocations against Vietnam, and said that China's hostility was a great obstacle to the advancement of women in Vietnam.

Rodriguez at Delegates' Dinner

FL261130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended an informal dinner party in honor of the delegates to the meeting of nonaligned countries' experts and others interested on the integration of women into development. Vilma Espin, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, hosted the dinner party.

Meeting on Women Ends

FL281450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has closed the meeting of top experts from nonaligned countries and others interested in the integration of woman into development. The meeting began on 25 May at the Palace of Conventions.

Following the closing session, Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, conversed with a group of delegates emerging from the plenary session.

The debates on the role of women in development had ended moments before with a declaration of support for Palestinian women and condemnation for the Camp David accords, which aroused the longest debate of the meeting. The delegates opposed the position taken by the Egyptian representative and favored that of the PLO representative. The draft on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean was also approved. It denounces interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and actions against Nicaragua and Grenada, and demands a halt to the blockade on Cuba. The removal of the navy base in Guantanamo, a territory illegally occupied by the United States, and other area matters were also the object of agreement at the forum.

MALMIERCA GOES TO CYPRUS FOR MEETING ON IRAN, IRAQ

FL271130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign relations of Cuba, yesterday departed for Cyprus to attend a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's ministerial committee working on a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The committee is also composed of Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and Zambian Foreign Minister Lameck Goma, as well as Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL262325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The Eutectics Filling Institute of the Mexican Metallurgical Industries Enterprise and the Cuban enterprises Caribbean Navigation, Mambisas and National Shipyards have signed an agreement for the purpose of developing a method for the recovery of spare and metal parts. The agreement stipulates that the Mexican enterprise will offer a course to Cuban technicians on the application of this system based on the technology used by Eutectics Filling. The course will consist of four 10-day phases and one 15-day phase over a year. A specialized technician of the Mexican enterprise is teaching theoretical and practical classes to engineers, technicians and welders at the National Shipyards Enterprise of Cuba. Once they complete their studies, they will go to Mexico to expand their knowledge.

WISA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CALLS FOR CORICOM SUMMIT

FL191639 Bridgetown CANA in English 1634 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 19 May (CANA)--Executive Secretary of the West Indies Associated States (WISA) Augustus Compton today called for a meeting of heads of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Mr Compton is now in Dominica where he participated yesterday in a 1-day seminar to promote the organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which will replace WISA as the main body grouping the Windward and Leeward Islands.

In an interview, Mr Compton said a CARICOM summit is "well overdue. It is always a good thing for the heads of government to meet and to hold discussions and exchange views... because that can only serve to enhance the regional integration movement."

CARICOM government leaders have not met since December, 1975. "Any long delay in meeting cannot be (?of) an advantage. I think it also has some effect on the other institutions in CARICOM, although most of them have been functioning in the absence of a heads of government conference," he said.

LDC'S HOLD MEETING WITH INTERNATIONAL AID DONORS

FL202140 Bridgetown CANA in English 2107 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] St Johns, Antigua, 20 May (CANA)--The small Caribbean Islands acted in consort with Grenada at a weekend conference involving "outside" aid donors, and ideological pluralism did not present any problems. In fact, Grenada was selected to present a common position on behalf of the group on one of several issues, says Antigua's Deputy Premier Lester Bird.

The less developed countries (LDCS) were having their first separate meeting with international aid donors, on the initiative of the Canadian Government and chaired by the World Bank. It was styled a consultation, preparing for next month's meeting in Washington of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED) which was established in 1977 for joint action by donor countries and agencies for channeling assistance to the region.

The Antigua deputy premier pointed at a press conference here yesterday to the significance of the fact that the Windward and Leeward Islands had met before the consultation and worked out a joint position. They had selected Antigua, Grenada, St Lucia and St Vincent to address various points on behalf of the group as a whole.

"This augurs well for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, for it proves that the LDCS can adopt and argue a common position without the issue of ideological pluralism interfering with the more fundamental matter of economic survival," Mr Bird remarked.

He said the small islands, sorely disappointed with the minuscule aid flows to them under the CGCED, had just about reached the point of deciding not to attend any further meetings, when the Canadians mounted their initiative to focus attention on LDC problems.

There were frank exchanges, the LDCs argued for more funds and technical assistance, and improved methods of delivering such aid, and left the consultation feeling there was better understanding on the part of the donors. "We are still to judge the benefits in terms of real action," said Mr Bird, adding "this we will be able to do at the next meeting of the Caribbean group in June in Washington."

In the next few weeks, the LDCs will be holding a strategy session in St Kitts-Nevis, he disclosed.

CIC GIVEN ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE BY GOVERNMENTS

FL201946 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 20 May (CANA)--Caribbean governments, especially of the small islands, which in July will move into closer cooperation for progress, are putting the region's private sector to the test--to produce what it has promised. That's the assessment by Antigua's Deputy Premier Lester Bird of a just-concluded meeting here to decide the fate of the 8-year-old Caribbean Investment Corporation (CIC).

The regional big businessmen's body, the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), has virtually said that the so far ineffectual CIC could fulfill its role of generating investment and industries, mostly for the less developed countries [DCS], only if the private sector had control.

Guyana apparently is not prepared to take the businessmen at their word, and so voted at the meeting against majority control of the CIC passing from the public to the private sector. But when all the lobbying, exchange and heart-searching were over, Guyana stood alone in opposition with its other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) partners prepared to support the proposal for change.

There was little doubt that the corporation, begun with high hopes in 1973 to try to reduce inequalities between the two groups within CARICOM, had failed to function and in recent years grown into a "white elephant."

In a statement at a press conference here, reporting to Antiguans on the outcome of the meeting, this is what Deputy Premier Bird said: There are two resolutions before the board. The first, from the directors of CIC, was a resolution to cease the operations of the corporation, since it has not functioned for the last 3 years.

The second resolution came from (CAIC) and proposed the following action--CAIC should be given majority ownership and management of the corporation and the corporation should make loans and equity investment in the MDCS as well as the LDCS. According to CAIC, their management and ownership of the corporation was essential to the attracting of a large capital investment in CIC by a source which they would not formally name. Moreover, CAIC stated that one of the main reasons for the corporation's failure was its high investment in equity which has a slow rate of return. In addition, CAIC claimed that there were not sufficient viable projects in the LDCS, hence investment should be made in the MDCS to generate sustained revenue.

The LDC governments at the conference took the position that they would be guided by the LDC governments in any decision on the future of the corporation, since CIC arose from negotiations in 1972 when the LDCS demanded the creation of the corporation as a prerequisite to the establishment of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM).

It should be borne in mind that there were four factors which contributed to the stagnation of CIC: It was under capitalized, it lacked sufficient management capabilities, its ratio of equity to loan investments was too high, and the private sector had not supported the organization as they had originally promised.

In considering the CAIC proposals, therefore, the LDC governments decided to give the private sector an opportunity to put their money where their collective mouth is. Hence, we proposed a new resolution, in which we agreed to transfer management control of the corporation to CAIC immediately. However, we refused to transfer ownership control until CAIC delivered the money to which they claim to have access. it was agreed that ownership control would not pass to CAIC until they subscribe an additional two million dollars (US) to the share capital of the corporation and deliver a minimum of 12 million dollars (US) which they claim they can attract. We have given them until April 30, 1982 to meet these conditions.

I should add that we have also given CAIC a significant chance to make the corporation a success.

We have agreed that the ratio of loan to equity investment should be reversed so that 60 percent of CIC's investments will be in loans and only 40 percent in equity. Further, we agreed that 30 percent of the resources of CIC may be invested in the MDCS, the other 70 percent reserved for the LDCS. To conclude, then, our decision on CIC was to give this Caribbean organization another lease of life. It is left now for CAIC to prove that they can do the job.

ECCM SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCES CHANGE IN MEETING DATE

FL231925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1904 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 23 May (CANA)--The date for the 17th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) has been changed. The meeting was scheduled to be held on June 26 and 27 in Basseterre, St Kitts. It will now be held a week earlier, on 16 and 17 June at the same venue. A release from the ECCM Antigua Secretariat today said that the change in date is a result of a corresponding change in timing for the 4th meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED). The CGCED meeting is now scheduled for 23 to 26 June in Washington.

The ECCM ministers will be meeting for follow-up work on specific ECCM positions presented to the recently-concluded special consulative meeting on the LDCS of the eastern Caribbean, held in Antigua last weekend. This special consultative meeting was arranged by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in consultation with the World Bank.

The release said that non-CGCED matters will also be part of the agenda at the Basseterre meeting. It also disclosed that a preliminary meeting of the special consultative group on the LDCS has been scheduled for the afternoon of 22 June in St Kitts, following which the ECCM ministerial delegations and their advisers will fly out for the Washington meeting.

CCC SUGGESTS AREA ISLANDS SHOULD SUPPORT OECS

FL251257 Bridgetown CANA in English 1859 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 24 May (CANA)--The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) has suggested that the small islands of the Windward and Leeward grouping should look more towards the soon-to-be established Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for their survival than to the wider Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The OECS which is due to come into being July 4 had a good chance of stimulating a deeper unity or integration at the people-to-people level than CARICOM, CCC General Secretary Dr Roy Neehall told CANA.

"...As I understand it, the creation of the eastern Caribbean organization is in no way an attempt to subvert CARICOM, but it is an attempt to supplement CARICOM", he said. "There is no question about it. CARICOM has done many things that have been useful to Caribbean peoples, but virtually unknown in some ways."

He added: "The CARICOM Secretariat has a communications department, but it has never been able to get, I think, sufficient financial resources to mount the sort of region-wide communications program that could sell the concept of CARICOM, and the concept of Caribbean integration far and wide to the people." "secondly, I think that they have to recognize the kind of sameness of these territories. There is none that has any kind of strong individual base. They are all fundamentally agricultural producers. I think that unless there can be some rationalization of agricultural production that you don't get the kind of competition thats likely to arise. Then again you are going to have the whole concept being challenged."

Dr Neehall also saw the question of interisland transportation posing a threat to the move for closer unity among member states of the OECS. He emphasized that there was a demand in the Caribbean for everything the region produces, adding that the OECS will have to overcome transportation problems to get the products where they are demanded.

Asked to comment on how the differing ideologies among CARICOM states were affecting regional integration, Dr Neehall said that he felt it was certainly having an effect on the move for closer integration.

He said: "There are very big elements within the so-called ideologies that are adapted, as so much of our life has been adapted from outside the Caribbean, and so something of the conflict of these ideological positions at other levels of the world are transported into the Caribbean. He noted, however, that the people of the Caribbean have "a certain unity of soul," that is objectively true, but not subjectively known among the various people in the region.

Dr Neehall felt that the question of ideological division among CARICOM states should not create a problem, provided these countries recognize and respect the sovereignty of nation states in the region. Dr Neehall added: "I think that we have to recognize that there is a myth that prevailed among us that the only ideology that is good for our people is the ideology that arises out of the free market economy. I think that we are up against a serious conflict right there, because unless we can question that assumption, we are not going to live with any other set of ideas, or any other systems of goals for our society."

BAHAMAS

PINDLING ACCUSES FNM WITH CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

FL281612 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Pindling, in a hard-hitting attack on crime, read excerpts from statements of two executed murderers, (Wendell Red Burroughs) and (Harold Dean), which showed that they had been paid by the Free National Movement--FNM--[formerly the Free National Democratic Movement--FNDM] to carry out political violence during the 1972 general election campaign. Mr Pindling's revelation came during debate on Shirlea Member of Parliament Mr Keith Duncombe's motion for a select committee to investigate crime in the Bahamas.

The prime minister condemned the Free National Movement for what he called organized criminal activity in the 1972 general elections, and he cited a number of violent incidents including the murder of (Raymond Barry Majors) and [words indistinct] in 1972. Mr Pindling said that the Free National Movement sowed the seed for the development of a drug culture in the Bahamas, and he went on to tell the House about the criminal activities adopted by the party in the 1972 election campaign. Those activities, said Mr Pindling, were indicative of the FNM's role in violence and organized crime during that period. These activities, he said, caused great turmoil in the minds of many Bahamians, and he said that he had no doubt after the House had heard some of the facts he was about to give, they would come to their own conclusions. He alluded to the shooting up of PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] political officers, the harassment of party supporters and the burning of buildings during that period.

The prime minister asked the House: What do you think of a national leader who in the early morning hours of election day, 19 September 1972, encouraged his bunch of crooks and the terrorists to chase PLP supporters off the streets so they would be unable to vote? This same leader, he said, told his evil hordes the same night when the election results were in to get their passports, pack their bags and leave town, and if they had no passports to go by boat.

(Wendell Red Burroughs) who, along with (Philip Poker Houmes), was executed for the murder of (Raymond Barry Majors), according to the prime minister, implicated two former Free National Movement members of Parliament in that murder. (Burroughs) was then advised to hide out in Cat Island and was assured he had nothing to worry about as all the party had was lawyers and the police can't touch you with a 10-foot pole. (Burroughs) was also told that come 19 September everything would be allright as the FNM would be the new government.

Mr Wallace-Whitefield, according to the prime minister, in preelection statements at the time, had laid the blame for Major's murder at the doorstep of PLP supporters. I cannot understand, said Mr Pindling, what must be going on in the minds of the leaders of the FNM who organized, paid for and tried to coverup the planned crime of political violence.

We are reaping, he said, the callous, cruel, diabolic seed sowed by them. (Burroughs), (Harold Dean) who was later executed for the murder of a Grand Bahamas police officer, (Barry Majors), (Philip Houmes) and thugs with nicknames such as (Rot), (Scaboo), (Chalkie), (Claw), (Coo), (Gypsy), according to Mr Pindling, had been recruited by the FNM specifically for criminal activities.

BARBADOS

ADAMS REPORTED CONFIDENT ON ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

FL262245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2158 GMT 26 May 81

[By Bertram Niles]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 26 May (CANA)--A confident-looking Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, banking on the island's sustained economic growth during his 4 and 1/2 years in office, today announced general elections for 18 June, 6 months before the constitutional deadline. June 3 is nomination day.

Minutes before Mr Adams made his expected statement to a packed public gallery in Parliament, his deputy, Bernard St John, had suggested that "one good (5 year) term deserves another"--a phrase already used by the prime minister and which seems to be developing as a campaign theme.

There was no reaction from the four Democratic Labor Party (DLP) opposition members in their places when the election announcement came.

In his brief statement to the House of Assembly (lower house), a smiling Mr Adams issued a call for eligible Barbadians to vote. "All that is left for me to do is to urge all Barbadians to exercise their democratic franchise on June 18th," the prime minister said to loud cheers from his BLP colleagues.

A total of 164,676 people are registered to vote in the election, compared to 134,241 in 1976. Another 7,000 or so, Mr Adams said,were entitled to vote next month but had not yet acquired identity cards to allow them to do so. They have until 2 June to complete the necessary procedures.

Following today's dissolution of Parliament, a preliminary list of voters, including all eligible electors will be issued tomorrow. Any corrections to the list must be made within 6 days.

Mr Adams announcement ended months of speculation about an election which constitutionally could have been held as late as 2 January 1982.

WEST GERMAN MINISTER HAMM-BRUCHER ENDS VISIT

FL282158 Bridgetown CANA in English 2145 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 28 May (CANA)--West Germany's Junior Foreign Minister [as received], Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, left Barbados last night at the end of a brief official visit for talks with government officials. Dr Hamm-Brucher was on the last leg of an "information tour" of the Caribbean and Latin America to promote better understanding between Germany and the region.

In talks here with Foreign Minister Henry Forde Dr Hamm-Brucher hoped that Germany could have as good relations with Latin America and the Caribbean as Barbados had with Canada. Minister Forde suggested that Germany might explore the possibility of a student exchange program such as the one introduced by Brazil, a government statement here said.

Mr Forde and the German minister discussed Barbados and its relations with other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries.

Mr Forde stressed that political or ideological differences among member states did not interfere with Barbados commitment to CARICOM, either in functional cooperation or in the terms of the CARICOM treaty, the statement said.

GRENADA

PEACE CONFERENCE CONDEMNS U.S. IMPERIALISM

FL160036 Bridgetown CANA in English 0027 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 15 May (CANA)--The Christian Peace Conference, which wound up its meeting in Grenada today, has condemned the "military and economic aggressions of United States imperialism and its allies in the region against free Grenada and its revolution."

The condemnation came in a "Declaration of Grenada", approved by the conference and read out at an ecumenical service held last night in the St Georges Anglican Church and attended by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Selwyn Strachan, minister of communications, works and labor.

The "declaration" also expressed solidarity with "free Grenada and the hopes that its government and people attain the highest achievements in the development and consolidation of the people's revolution that this small but great nation is building."

Present at the service, in addition to delegates from the conference, were Roman Catholic bishop of St Georges, Sydney Charles, and Anglican archdeacon of Grenada, Hoskins Huggins. The sermon was preached by Bishop Charles who urged that, in the search for peace, his listeners should not try to escape from reality, evade issues facing them, compromise with principles or turn to physical violence. Instead, he said, they should seek peace through justice, love, truth and freedom.

Another document read at the ecumenical service was a "letter" from the conference to the Christians and churches in Latin America and the Caribbean. That letter expressed concern over and repudiated "the antipeople and militaristic attiude of the Reagan administration."

"We condemn the United States imperialism pretention to show how powerful it is with its massive military aid to the anti-Christian Government of El Salvador," the letter says, "with its blatant support to the counterrevolutionary forces of Nicaragua; with its friendship and aid to the totalitarian regimes in the continent as Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Haiti and Guatemala."

The letter calls on Latin American and Caribbean peoples to give cooperation and commitment to the struggle "between dignity and outrage, between liberation and oppression, between laughs and tears, between life and death."

Bishop Charles and Archdeacon Huggins said, after the service, that they are not in a position to either indorse or disassociate themselves from the "Declaration of Grenada" or the "letter" from the conference.

"We had no part in drafting these documents, we have had no opportunity to study them," Charles said, "and we did not know they were going to be read here tonight."

Senior ecclesiastic at the service was Archbishop Nikodin Rusnok of the Russian Orthodox Church. Rusnok, who was formerly archbishop of Argentina, is now archbishop of the Ukranian city of Kharkov and the nearby smaller town of Bogodukhov.

Countries represented at the conference were Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Uruguay, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, the Federal Republic of Germany, Soviet Russia and Grenada.

Churches represented were Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Baptist, Orthodox and Episcopalian.